

هذه من الأخبار

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Variable, Temp. 6-2 (43-38). Tomorrow: Showers.
Yesterday's temp. 5-2 (42-35). LONDON: Showers.
Temp. 6-4 (43-39). Tomorrow: cold, unsettled.
Yesterday's temp. 4-1 (43-39). CHANNING: Rough.
Foggy: Rain. Temp. 11-5 (53-41). NEW YORK:
Showers. Temp. 5-3 (42-37). Yesterday's temp.
5-2 (42-35).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

AMSTERDAM 10 0
BARCELONA 10 0
BERLIN 10 0
BOMBAY 10 0
BRUSSELS 10 0
COPENHAGEN 10 0
DUBLIN 10 0
HAMBURG 10 0
HELSINKI 10 0
LONDON 10 0
LYONS 10 0
MADRID 10 0
MILAN 10 0
MOSCOW 10 0
PARIS 10 0
PRAGUE 10 0
ROME 10 0
ST. PETERSBURG 10 0
TOKYO 10 0
VIENNA 10 0
WARSAW 10 0
ZURICH 10 0

No. 28,586

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1974

Established 1837

Aid Cutoff To Turkey Approved By House

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The House today overwhelmingly approved an amendment to a foreign aid bill that would cut off military aid to Turkey until "substantial progress" has been made toward a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus crisis.

The amendment, proposed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenblatt, D-N.Y., passed by 397 to 98 as the House continued to move toward final action on the \$2.6-billion foreign aid bill. However, enactment of the measure is not believed probable during the present term.

Last week, the Senate narrowly approved a foreign aid bill which would cut off arms aid to Turkey, but would delay the cut-

ting off until Feb. 14 to give President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger more time to work toward a settlement.

The differences between the House and Senate versions will have to be worked out in conference and the resulting measure will again have to be passed by both houses. Administration officials apparently hope that the aid bill to Turkey will be dropped by the conference in order to avoid an impasse of the bill.

In Brussels, Mr. Kissinger met separately with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers and urged that the United States could work toward peace "on a basis of conciliation."

Major Mistake

Mr. Kissinger has characterized the ending of arms aid to Turkey as a "major mistake," adding that it deprives the United States of an important bargaining lever for the Turkish government.

However, despite its opposition to the aid cutoff, the administration offered little resistance to the amendment. By that concession, along with compromises on aid to South Korea, supporters of the aid bill hope to have enough votes to pass it.

Meanwhile, arms aid to Turkey is officially cut off yesterday.

Congress acted in October to cut off all military shipments to Turkey unless substantial progress is made toward withdrawal of Turkish occupation forces from Cyprus by Dec. 10. Faced with the lack of any such progress, the State Department announced that it would halt all military aid shipments to Turkey unless substantial progress is made toward withdrawal of Turkish occupation forces from Cyprus by Dec. 10. Faced with the lack of any such progress, the State Department announced that it would halt all military aid shipments to Turkey unless substantial progress is made toward withdrawal of Turkish occupation forces from Cyprus by Dec. 10.

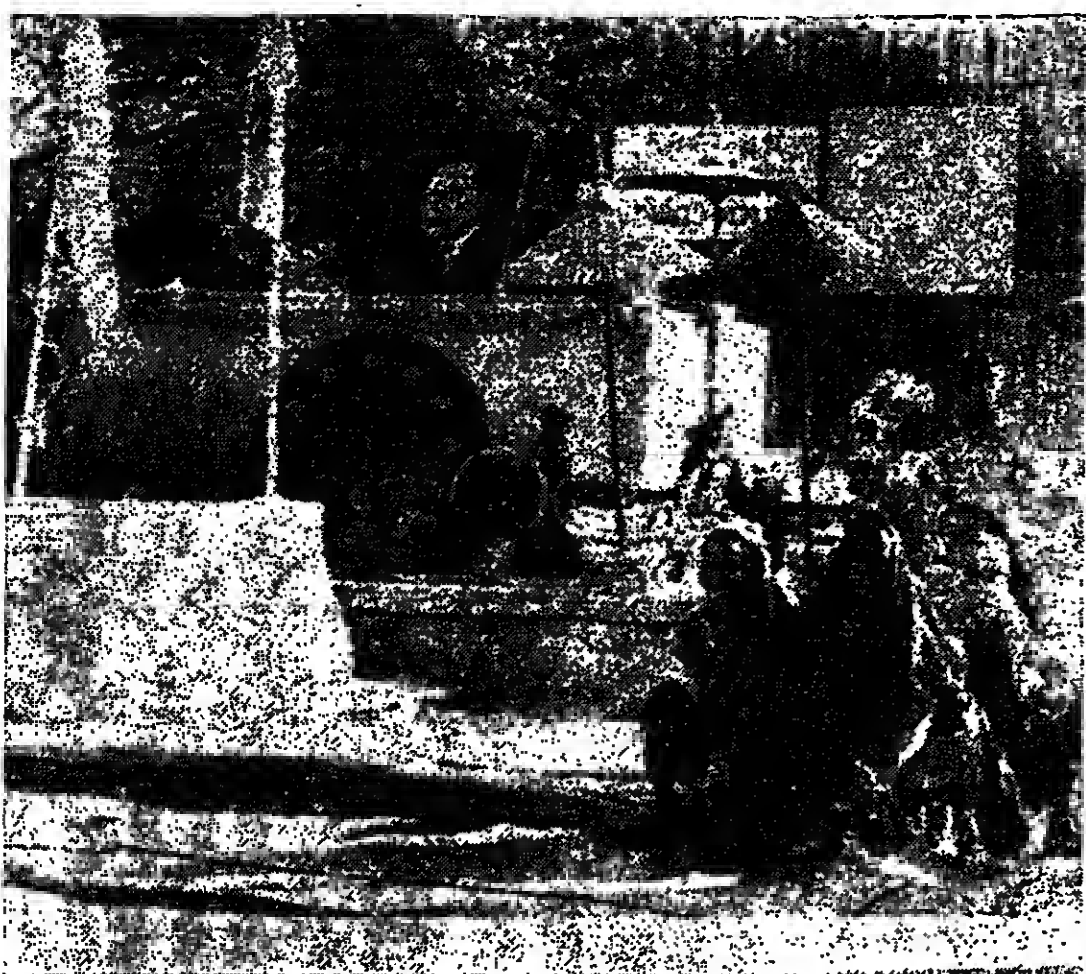
Approval by both houses of the amendment would extend the cutoff to June 30 of next year.

The House adopted the Rosenblatt amendment following a heated debate in which Rep. Arlen Specter, D-Maine, praised the move for its steadfastness and urged Turkey of acting like "a child of the night... shifting its affections with the wind."

Rep. Kyrlos, who is of Greek descent, has been a steady supporter of the move to pressure Turkey because of its use of nuclear weapons in invading Cyprus in July.

Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., also argued for the position of the Ford administration delay a cutoff to give Mr. Kissinger time to work out a peace settlement in talks with Greece in Turkey.

Rep. Stratton noted that Turkey has only a caretaker government at this moment and asked: How can Kissinger get anybody to agree when they don't have government?



TEMPORARY TOMB—Buddhist monks sit near the tomb of U Thant, erected by monks and students on the grounds of Rangoon University. Yesterday police and troops entered the campus and removed the body from this site for reburial elsewhere in the capital.

U Thant's Body Recovered in Raid

Burma Sets Martial Law After Riots

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The Burmese government today declared martial law in Rangoon and placed the city under a dusk-to-dawn curfew following widespread destruction and looting by what it called lawless elements.

A statement by the State Council, Burma's highest policy-making body, said emergency measures were prompted "by mob rule which has become widespread."

The statement, broadcast on the radio, said: "Lawless mobs roamed all over the city, attacking and destroying government offices, markets, police stations and road and railway transport."

Police killed one person and wounded three when they opened fire on rioters, an official statement broadcast by the state radio said.

Market Ransacked

The official statement said crowds ransacked a market, then set a fire which gutted it, and then tried to attack a police station in the Kemmendine residential district. Police opened fire to disperse the rioters, killing one person and wounding two.

Another person was wounded by police fire when crowds set fire to a government building and attempted to surround a police station in the capital's Sanchaung district.

Before dawn, about 1,000 troops and riot police stormed Rangoon University campus, firing tear-gas shells, and removed the body of former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant from a mausoleum built by students and took it to one built by his relatives in the center of the city.

Ministry, Theaters

The government statement said the rioters destroyed the Ministry of Cooperatives and two movie theaters in the center of Rangoon.

Rioters boarded a suburban train and wrecked it, and several government vehicles were destroyed in various parts of the capital, the statement said.

Under the martial law decree, which will be in force for an indefinite period, all public processions, meetings and demonstrations were banned for a month.

Col. Khin Ohn, who was appointed military administrator, imposed the dusk-to-dawn curfew.

Burma's director general for higher education, San Than Aung, earlier had asked the authorities to remove Mr. Thant's body from the campus, three miles outside the city, where the students had used state building materials to start the construction of a mausoleum.

The students and monks seized Mr. Thant's body last Thursday, shortly before it was to have been buried at Kyauwada public cemetery here. They said they wanted a more fitting funeral and a special mausoleum for him.

Mr. Thant, who died of cancer in New York on Nov. 25, was buried by the students on Sunday.

Mr. Thant's body was reinterred before dawn today at the family-built mausoleum near the Shwedagon Pagoda, Burma's most sacred shrine, in central Rangoon.

Many Detained

In the campus raid, the security forces detained a large number of students and monks and took them away in about 25 trucks.

The security forces broke through the main gate of the university with a crane, drove in New York on Nov. 25, was buried by the students on Sunday.

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Political Prisoners to Be Freed Smith Announces Cease-Fire In Rhodesia's Guerrilla War

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith tonight announced a cease-fire in Rhodesia's guerrilla war and the release of African political detainees as a prelude to a constitutional conference.

Mr. Smith made the announcement in a radio broadcast to the nation which marked the most important development for years in attempts to solve the deadlocked Rhodesian constitutional question.

He said terrorism would cease immediately but warned people in affected areas to continue their vigilance until the cease-fire became fully effective.

In Pretoria, Prime Minister John Vorster said South Africa will withdraw its police units from Rhodesia as soon as it is clearly confirmed that "terrorism" has stopped in the country.

South African police units with paramilitary training have been helping Rhodesian security forces fight the guerrillas since 1967.

Mr. Smith disclosed that talks between the government and African nationalists had continued after last week's abortive discussions in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, and the differences that separated them had "now been resolved."

Among those to be released would be the leaders of two previously banned national organizations—Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) African People's Union, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

They have been in Lusaka this week for talks with Rhodesia's neighbors, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana.

They were temporarily freed from detention in Rhodesia to attend the talks.

Mr. Smith said, "I have received assurances that terrorist activity in Rhodesia will cease immediately and the proposed constitutional conference will take place without preconditions."

"Accordingly, I have agreed to release the African leaders from detention and restriction, and their followers as well."

Mr. Smith said the released detainees and those now under restriction would be allowed to take part in normal political activities under the terms of Rhodesian law. There are just over 100 of them.

"I am taking this action on the firm understanding that everyone concerned will conduct themselves peacefully and within the law," he said. "This will, I believe, create the right atmosphere for the holding of a constitutional conference."

The Prime Minister added, "No doubt there will be some among you who will be concerned about the implications of these developments. In the light of events of the past decade this is understandable."

"However, let me reassure you all that it is your government's firm intention to maintain law and order in Rhodesia, and we are not prepared to deviate from our standards of civilization."

The Rhodesian leader did not give a date for the announcement of a constitutional conference, but it is expected to be held with minimum delay.

Nor did he indicate how Rhodesian African guerrillas in the country—said officially to number between 350 and 400—would be dealt with the cease-fire.

The constitutional dispute, which centers on this country's pace of advance to black majority rule, began in November, 1965, when Mr. Smith's white minority government unilaterally declared

Rhodesia independent of its British colonial ties.

Mr. Smith said his announcement today did not mean that a constitutional settlement had been reached.

He said that neither did it mean that United Nations sanctions were about to be lifted, and he urged Rhodesians in the coming months to guard against disclosing economic information.

Mr. Smith described the latest events as "the first step towards a settlement."

He called on all Rhodesians to accept the new situation and put behind them "the differences and recriminations of the past and to look to the future."

The negotiations had deadlocked when the Rhodesian government announced on Saturday that it could not accept the nationalists' terms for a cease-fire and constitutional conference.

According to a Rhodesian government statement, the nationalists demanded as a condition for a cease-fire that a constitutional

conference should be based on the principle of immediate majority rule.

The Rhodesian government tersely announced that this condition was unacceptable.

Earlier today security force headquarters said Rhodesian forces had killed five more African guerrillas, bringing to 28 the total killed in eight days. It gave no details.

The total number of guerrillas reported killed stands at 498.

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United Press International

Ethiopian Military Regime May Try Haile Selassie Soon

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The new chairman of the ruling provisional military government, Brig. Gen. Tefari Benti, indicated today that deposed Emperor Haile Selassie may go to trial for his alleged crimes against the Ethiopian people.

In his first appearance before international press since his imprisonment two weeks ago, the general said that "the Ethiopian people have already filed cases" against the former emperor for alleged crimes and ruled out a possibility that the council would allow him to accept asylum abroad.

"Until justice is rendered, it is hard for the military council to accept any invitation to him to leave the country," he said in answer to a question about reported British

government offers of asylum for the deposed emperor.

But the general left an element of doubt about the council's ultimate intentions toward Haile Selassie by saying at one point that the issue would be decided later on by "the Ethiopian people."

"The former emperor has done very bad things to the Ethiopian people, and his fate will be decided by them," he said. Asked how the people would make known their views, Gen. Tefari said, "It will be revealed later on."

Nonetheless, it was the closest the Military Council has come to indicating how it intended to deal with the emperor, who was deposed by the military in mid-September.

During a half-hour press conference at the parliament building, Gen. Tefari fielded questions

on issues ranging from the council's policy toward the independence movement in northern Eritrea Province to its plans for agrarian reform. He was never very precise in any of his answers, given first in Amharic and then translated loosely into English by an interpreter.

The general is not himself a member of the ruling council, Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam, its vice-chairman and the real leader of the military reform movement, was not present.

On the highly sensitive issue of Eritrea, where a guerrilla movement for independence has become a serious problem, the general at first refused to answer, but later in Amharic said, "We have extended a peaceful hand to these people [the Eritrean guerrillas] to come back and help us build a united Ethiopia together. Until now, however, there

has been no satisfactory response. We hope to get an answer shortly."

With the help of friendly neighboring Arab states, notably Sudan, Ethiopia has recently been seeking to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the Eritrean problem of granting the strategic Red Sea province its independence.

But in the last several weeks, the Military Council has sent troops north as if preparing for a resumption of the central government's 13-year-old effort to crush the Eritrean Liberation Front's guerrillas.

U.S. Aid

Asked about Washington's decision to withhold further economic and military aid to Ethiopia following the execution of 59 political prisoners Nov. 23, the general said the council had not been officially informed by the Amer-

icans or any other "friendly" government of any holdup in assistance programs.

"We believe that the donor countries are giving their aid to the Ethiopian people and not to the former emperor and his regime," the general said. "We don't believe they will stop now."

He said no foreigner had been harmed so far in the ten-month-old revolution and pledged that the council would continue to assure the safety and security of the foreign community.

Although remarkably few foreigners have in fact suffered bodily harm, there has recently been growing nervousness among foreign residents in the capital because of numerous nighttime gun battles as the military go around picking up Ethiopians suspected of plotting against the council and Eritreans believed in contact with the Liberation Front.

Speakers had feared that prospects of an amnesty might take the deterrent effect out of prison sentences.

Mr. Jenkins warned: "The potentiality for greater and greater violence is formidable."

Nothing we can do will guarantee our safety. However he said that he believed the risks would be greater and chances of a settlement lessened if capital punishment were reintroduced.

Three hours before the House voted, a bomb was hurled through a window of the Naval and Military Club in London's West End in what was believed to be a guerrilla attack. No one was hurt in the explosion.

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3 Experts See Bleak Outlook

Ford Holds Economic Talks, Bars Wage-Price Controls

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Amid predictions of deeper economic distress next year, President Ford today told congressional leaders that there is no need for even standby wage-price controls. We recognize we have a problem with the economy, as Democrats and Republicans we should work together to solve the problem. There should be a moratorium on politics while we work together solving our problem."

However, the Senate Budget Committee today heard bleak assessments for next year from three leading

Political Strikes Disrupt Parts Of Spain's Basque Country

MADRID, Dec. 11 (UPI)—A political strike called by underground leftist organizations today paralyzed parts of the Basque country and sparked clashes between police and demonstrators, labor sources said.

The sources reported that police broke up anti-government street demonstrations in San Sebastian, Hernani, Renteria and Tolosa. Government sources said an 18-year-old male was shot in the

arm and abdomen when police tried to round up "agitators" in Hernani.

Government sources and Spanish news agency reports estimated the number of strikers at nearly 50,000 in the northern provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya and Navarre. Another 40,000 workers were idled by pay disputes in other parts of Spain.

Labor sources said the call by underground separatist and trade union organizations for a general strike protesting price increases and the treatment of political prisoners slowed life in the provincial capital of San Sebastian and paralyzed industrial activity in the surrounding region.

Government sources put the number of strikers at 20,000 in the Bilbao region and at more than half of the 20,000-man industrial labor force in Pamplona. Labor sources said the strike in the north was the most effective of the year. But they apparently involved no more than 10 per cent of the working population of the region.

Labor sources said the police turnout was heavy throughout the Basque country, with submachine gun-carrying riot police posted at government buildings and checking motorists.

In San Sebastian, most schools and colleges remained closed, partly because of a student strike and partly because of threats of violence against teachers and pupils.

Many banks, businesses and shops closed in the Basque region. Some merchants said a run on food shops yesterday had exhausted supplies of basic foods.

In disputes elsewhere in Spain, the strikers included thousands of bank and insurance company employees in Madrid and Barcelona demanding pay raises.

In Zaragoza, 250 workers at an airplane maintenance company

serving the nearby U.S.-Spanish airbase walked off their jobs to press wage claims. In El Ferrol del Caudillo, on the Atlantic, 6,000 shipyard workers ended a strike after authorities accepted their demands and released a fellow worker who had been detained as a suspected agitator.

"The people are tired of this government. They want a change," a traveler quoted a student as saying at Rangoon University, where the first protest against Mr. Ne Win occurred shortly after he took power in 1962.

Burma Calls Martial Law After Rioting

(Continued from Page 1)

back the students and monks with tear gas and broke into the small brick tomb which held the body of Mr. Thant.

Hundreds of thousands of persons had visited the campus to pay homage to Mr. Thant and had donated more than \$100,000 for a permanent mausoleum.

Col. Khin Chin said in a radio statement that special tribunals would be formed to try those involved in today's disturbances.

He said all legislative, administrative and other bodies would continue to function.

In Bangkok, travelers arriving from Burma reported that the students in Rangoon said that they seized Mr. Thant's body as a protest against U Ne Win's dictatorship.

"The people are tired of this government. They want a change," a traveler quoted a student as saying at Rangoon University, where the first protest against Mr. Ne Win occurred shortly after he took power in 1962.

British Reject Death Penalty

(Continued from Page 1)

a free vote—in which political parties do not instruct members how to vote—was called to test Parliament's opinion after a series of bombings in Britain by the Provisional wing of the IRA. Dozens of persons have been killed and wounded in the bomb attacks.

The vote was not binding on the Labor government, but could have led to new legislation if a strong majority had favored restoration of hanging. Britain abolished the death penalty for murder in 1966 and it was ended in Northern Ireland last year.

As the debate ended, a group of Conservative members presented a motion for later consideration, calling for a referendum on the issue. But this was not given any chance of success in the debate.

Conservative leader Edward Heath, Conservative party chairman William Whitelaw, and other party leaders were against capital punishment, although they did not speak in the debate.

The debate opened with opposing speeches by two members from Birmingham, where 21 persons were killed and hundreds injured in two crowded pubs, in the worst of the recent bombings.

Conservative Jill Knight said: "If people lose faith in the protection which authority is giving them, they are very likely to take the law into their own hands. We must not provoke the people by failing them or treating their killers with tolerance and softness."

Labor member Brian Walden called for sense and reason to be placed before passion.

"Public opinion must form part, but not the whole, of our judgment. Are we a house of delinquents? This house is a body with ultimate responsibility to the people but mandated by no one," he declared in speaking against the death penalty.

Chirac to Launch Iran Trade Pact

PARIS, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will visit Iran from Dec. 21 to 23 to launch an economic and industrial cooperation program which will include the construction of nuclear power plants, it was announced today.

The French Prime Minister will see the Shah of Iran during his visit in Tehran to implement a trade pact signed here this summer by the two governments.



IN BRUSSELS—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel yesterday. They discussed the Cyprus question. Mr. Kissinger also held a meeting on Cyprus with the Greek foreign minister. All are attending NATO talks.

On Return From Paris Summit

Wilson Is Optimistic on Remaining in EEC

LONDON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson returned from Paris today in an atmosphere of optimism over negotiating Britain's terms of entry into the Common Market and promising an early decision about holding a referendum on market membership.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described as a success the European Economic Community's Paris summit meeting, which ended last night.

In Paris we took Europe a few steps forward, but now our task is to continue with hard and persistent work," he said in a televised speech to the Bundestag.

The Labor government's decision about holding a referendum—or the less likely alternative of another election—on Britain's continued market membership will be made "very early in the new year," Mr. Wilson promised in a television interview shortly after he arrived back in London.

Before leaving Paris, Mr. Wilson told reporters that "on re-negotiations, we have undoubtedly made progress. It was not easy, it was hard to get... but a lot of people were rooting for us."

He stressed, however, that progress had only been made on one of the seven renegotiation points raised by the Labor government—Britain's contribution to the EEC budget.

"There is still a very long way to go," he said. "The issue is still very much in doubt."

Tomorrow the Prime Minister will report to Parliament on the Paris talks and will probably face hostile questions from leftist EEC critics.

Last Saturday, Mr. Wilson declared that he would recommend that Britain stay in the EEC if the right terms were achieved in current negotiations. The outcome of the latest summit strengthens the view, widely held here, that the Labor party leader considers these terms are being gradually met.

Spirit of Cooperation

Reporting to the Bundestag, Mr. Schmidt said all nine EEC heads of government had demonstrated a good spirit of cooperation "and the will to carry out their decisions in close cooperation with our ally, the United States, and this without any exceptions."

He praised French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's chairmanship in Paris and added: "I must stress the cooperative attitude of British Prime Minister Wilson, ably supported by Foreign Secretary [James] Callaghan."

The nine EEC members agreed late last night, at the end of the two-day Paris meeting of heads

Official Fined on Threat

NAIROBI, Dec. 11 (AP).—Kenya's minister for local government, Paul Ngel, was fined \$300 by a court yesterday after admitting that he threatened to shoot a Nairobi businessman when their cars collided Nov. 17.

Schmidt States He and Ford Agreed to Boost Economies

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that he and President Ford agreed in their discussions last week that their countries had to stimulate economic investment to avoid a world depression.

Speaking to parliament for the first time since his Washington trip, Mr. Schmidt said: "We concurred in the judgment that the world economy has fallen into a recession and that now it is a question of avoiding a depression. President Ford assured me that he would never permit such a development in his country."

Mr. Schmidt added that Mr. Ford and his economic advisers shared the West German view "that in particular, in the present state of the economy, a stimulation of investment is necessary."

He gave no details, but an aide to the Chancellor said that the Germans think Mr. Ford will announce a new economic package in the State of the Union message next month.

Cabinet Meets

The Bonn cabinet met today after Mr. Schmidt's report on the

results of his Washington talks and on the Common Market summit meeting in Paris to discuss a program of tax cuts, state-funded construction projects, and other measures to stimulate the economy. The plans will be announced tomorrow.

"The course correction" for the West German economy comes after two years of tight money policies that have kept inflation here down to 6.5 per cent over the last 12 months. But unemployment has risen to 800,000 and could go up to a million this winter if the economy keeps slowing down.

"If the government of the United States nevertheless does not go in the same direction in its economic policy as we do," Mr. Schmidt told parliament, "it is because it is in the context of an American inflation rate that is twice as high as ours."

But the Chancellor went on to note that monetary restrictions have already been relaxed in the United States and the discount rate has been "slightly reduced."

Mr. Schmidt left Paris immediately after the conference ended late last night and flew back to Bonn.

This morning he said the European Common Market partners had agreed to coordinate their economic policies so that countries with high trade surpluses should stimulate domestic demand to bring exports and imports into line with each other.

West German exports have exceeded imports so far this year by more than 15 billion marks (\$5.25 billion).

Mr. Schmidt also said that he had reached "agreement" with Mr. Ford on the vital questions of energy policy and the recycling of the currency surplus that the oil-producing countries are amassing.

Swiss Seize Three Smuggling Drugs

GENEVA, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Swiss police today announced the seizure of 4.1 kilograms (about nine pounds) of pure heroin last night and flew back to Bonn.

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Cyprus Talks Held at NATO By Kissinger

He Sees Foreign Aides Of Greece and Turkey

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held two rounds of talks with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers on the eve of the NATO Council meeting here to try to break the stalemate over Cyprus.

Mr. Kissinger also criticized Congress again on his arrival for action which he said "hampered" his mediation efforts. Following a breakfast with Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel he said that he hoped for "some positive results in the foreseeable future."

Later in the day he met with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios, who said Mr. Kissinger's role in the dispute "can be very helpful." He met a second time with each man this afternoon.

In a statement on his mediation efforts, Mr. Kissinger criticized Congress for "unfortunately" taking action that "hampered" the progress we could make. But he said he was looking forward, not backward.

Aid Cut Off

Congressional action cut off all military aid to Turkey beginning yesterday. Today, the House approved an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill that would continue the ban "until substantial progress has been made" toward peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

There were hints here today that Greece might be reconsidering its action last summer of withdrawing from NATO's military command structure following the Cyprus fighting. Secretary-General Joseph Luns said he had received a letter from Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis saying Greece was ready to open negotiations on its NATO status.

Commenting on the Greek letter, NATO sources said that it appeared the new Greek government could be interested in resuming full participation in NATO on the same basis as prior to the Cypriot troubles.

On another subject, NATO defense ministers held their second day of meetings today and expressed their usual concern over "the scale of resources which the Soviet Union is devoting to military purposes." Following their briefing by U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger on the Ford-Brezhnev strategic arms agreement in Vladivostok, the allies indicated their opposition to any unilateral reduction of U.S. conventional forces in Europe.

Vienna Talks

British sources said the defense ministers' consensus was that the United States might continue to review the possibility of reducing tactical U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, but that no action should be taken unilaterally or outside of the force reductions talks with Warsaw Pact nations currently under way in Vienna.

It seems clear from statements and opinions expressed here that the United States wants to follow up the Vladivostok agreement with an attempt to reduce the dangers of tactical conflict in Europe.

There is a likelihood that the talks in Vienna will begin to focus on some kind of mix between large Soviet conventional forces on the one hand, and the 7,000 U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Europe on the other—missiles against tanks, as some are terming it.

Nato sources deny that there is any change in the "kind" of its defense, namely strategic, tactical nuclear and conventional forces, but there is a tendency here to re-emphasize conventional forces in Europe.

Mr. Schlesinger today called conventional forces the weakest link in the triad, and said, "We want to strengthen it. We do not want to put undue reliance on tactical nuclear weapons."

He said that with the ending of the Vietnam war for the United States, Congress may be willing to spend more on conventional forces. "A degree of rationality has returned," he said.

Kissinger Gets Prize

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Mr. Kissinger was awarded the \$11,500 Dutch Waterloer Peace Prize today in recognition of his "untiring and outstanding efforts to bring about a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East."

Tehran Death Toll 17

TEHRAN, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The death toll in last Thursday's Tehran airport disaster rose to 17 when one of the injured died in a hospital, officials said here.

Social Budgets Highest For Dutch and Italians

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The Netherlands and Italy are the two Common Market nations which spend the highest proportion of their gross national product on social security, according to a British government survey released today.

The Netherlands devoted 22.7 per cent and Italy 22.4 per cent of their national income on social services. The report was based on 1972 figures. Ireland, which spent 13.4 per cent, and Britain, with 11.1 per cent, were at the bottom of the list.

Among non-Common Market nations, the Soviet Union spent 11.1 per cent, the United States 7.3 per cent and Japan 6 per cent.

Lisbon-Moscow Air Pact

LISBON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares and Soviet Ambassador Arnold Kabinin today signed an agreement here setting up direct flights between Lisbon and Mos-



TOURING RUINS—Archbishop Makarios, the Cypriot President, in ruins of presidential palace in Nicosia yesterday.

Makarios Sees Guttled Palace Symbol of Blow to Free Status

NICOSIA, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, sadly surveyed the blackened shell of his palace today and said its destruction in the July 15 coup against him was a blow against the independence of Cyprus.

"I am terribly sorry because this was an attack against the independence of Cyprus," the archbishop said barely audibly.

Tanks and artillery pieces manned by troops of the Greek-Cypriot National Guard were used in the attack on the palace on July 15 and set the building on fire. The blaze burned out the inside and caused the roof of the mixed Byzantine and Frankish-style structure to collapse.

Archbishop Makarios was inside and barely escaped. He fled to a room in the palace and hid in a room.

Five Days After

On July 20, five days after the coup, Turkish troops invaded the island and now occupy about 40 per cent of Cyprus. The archbishop returned to the island last Saturday.

"When I heard the first shots I didn't realize it was a coup," Archbishop Makarios said today. "I was in the reception room and thought it was something else. I never imagined it was a coup."

A narrow, twisted leaky pipe, hanging down, hit the archbishop across the shoulders as he climbed over the rubble in what had been the reception room. He did not seem to notice the blow.

He hunched low and went to another room, the place on the walls blackened. "This was the President's office," he mumbled.

A blackened bathtub from an upstairs room nearly blocked the passage through a Gothic-style arch.

"It will be rebuilt—not now, but it will be rebuilt," Archbishop Makarios said.

The palace was built by the British in 1931 and used as the government house. It was turned over to Archbishop Makarios when Cyprus became independent in 1960. But Archbishop Makarios always has lived in the archbishopric, in which now all official functions are held.

Someone had scrawled in Greek: "The ring of truth is totally absent in the testimony of both witnesses," Judge Samuel Lardas said in denying the motion for a new trial for Carter, a former, middleweight title contender, and co-defendant, John Aris.

"There is no form of proof so unreliable as the recitation of testimony," Judge Lardas said, quoting a previous legal opinion. "In the popular mind it is of great importance 'those in the administration of justice know well its unworthy character.' The judge continued.

An attorney for the defendant said an appeal would be made. Carter and Aris have been jailed for seven years in connection with the slayings in Paterson, N.J.

House Unit Votes Envoy Guard Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The House Public Works Committee yesterday approved legislation enabling President Ford to reimburse state and local governments for money they spend protecting foreign diplomats.

The legislation would provide New York City, home of the United Nations, with up to \$3.1 million, including \$700,000 directly related to the "overseas visit" of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader.

The bill also gives the Executive Protection Service, an arm of the Treasury Department, jurisdiction over the protection of diplomats in all U.S. cities containing more than 20 foreign missions.

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Ehrlichman Says Nixon Misled Him

4 Major Instances
Noted by Ex-Aide

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—John Ehrlichman testified today that it has become clear to him that "in at least four major instances" he was given false impressions by former President Richard Nixon.

Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's former chief domestic adviser, insisted at "times after the fact" he had received full disclosure of what was known about the Watergate break-in and aftermath and added:

"The fact is as I look back and I add it all up I knew pretty little about the matter... His statement came near the end of a long day of cross-examination at the Watergate cover-up trial."

Prosecutor James Neal reminded him that his lawyer had said Mr. Nixon "deceived, misled, and lied to you."

"You are saying that you were a silent listener, that's hardly your testimony, isn't it, Mr. Ehrlichman?" he added.

Ehrlichman replied: "When I listened to the tapes was clear to me that in at least four major instances the impressions given to me by the president were false."

Admits Not Telling All
Earlier, Ehrlichman admitted he did not tell all he knew at Watergate to the FBI, the grand jury, or even his colleagues in the Nixon administration.

You said you repeatedly tried to get the truth out on the Watergate matter," Mr. Neal said again and again.

He questioned got so heated he threatened to leave the courtroom. Ehrlichman's lawyer, William Frates, accused Mr. Neal of "misconduct before the jury."

Mr. Neal waited until the jury was out for the noon recess then led Mr. Frates's remarks "deceivable."

I resent it and he should be punished," he said. U.S. District Court Judge John T. Pratt agreed with Mr. Frates and said to Mr. Frates, "You can show some facts support the statement, I don't leave the statement was warranted."

Mr. Frates replied that Mr. Ehrlichman had made despicable remarks and complained about the cheap shots he has taken throughout this trial.

I say the facts are he's going to Tennessee and running political office," Mr. Frates said.

Ehrlichman: H. R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff; John Mitchell, former attorney general; Robert Mardian, assistant attorney general; and Kenneth Parkinson, who was an attorney for Mr. Nixon's re-election committee, charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice in the investigation of the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic National headquarters at the Watergate.

Ehrlichman testified earlier he had tried from the start to get White House and re-election committee officials to tell all he knew about Watergate.

Not Responsive
Under cross-examination, he added that on June 21, 1972, he told that Watergate mastermind John Liddy had told White House counsel John Dean 3d the results of the break-in, that Liddy tried to get the Watergate lawyers out of jail by talking to the attorney general at his club and that there had been sessions about turning materials found in a White House safe to the FBI.

Mr. Neal brought out Ehrlichman told none of this to grand jury when he testified on oath on May 3 and May 9, 1974.

Ehrlichman said at one time, while former Nixon White House political adviser J. Edgar Hoover was sentenced to months in prison for his role in the Watergate cover-up, he pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of violating federal political campaign contribution laws.

Mr. 44, resigned recently as counsel to the Republican National Committee. He was sentenced to 30 days in prison for taking part in the so-called "Townhouse" Republican fundraising operation of 1969-70, during a secret fund of \$30,000.

Joint guarantee would enhance chances for getting a settlement, an official of the group, known as the Trilateral Commission, said. The organization's executive committee has been meeting here.

The group presented its recommendations, which in most cases were alternatives to the 1973-74 being pursued by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Ford at a White House meeting.



Aussie, newly born wombat at Brookfield Zoo.

Aussie the Wombat Makes Debut After Premature Pouch Exit

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP).—Aussie the wombat, out of his mother's pouch two months prematurely, made his debut yesterday at Brookfield Zoo.

The director, Dr. Peter Crowcroft, introducing the furry little marsupial at a news conference, said Aussie is the first baby wombat born in captivity outside Australia.

Before becoming director of Brookfield Zoo in 1969, Dr. Crowcroft was director of the South Australian Museum in Adelaide and made a special study of wombats.

"I cut a lot of red tape and had sent to Brookfield Zoo three wombats I had been working with—Gertrude, Vicky and Charlie," Dr. Crowcroft said. "Vicky was not mature, but she and Charlie became sweethearts whereas Gertrude was a loner. It took nearly five years for Charlie and Vicky to produce a little wombat which, when born, is about the size of a bumble bee."

Aussie nursed in the mother's pouch from late May until last month.

"Then one day we found the little fellow on the ground—out of the pouch about two months too soon," Dr. Crowcroft said. "He was scratching up, like Vicky was trying to kick him back into the pouch. He weighed about 23 ounces. We have kept him in an incubator since, hand feeding him a formula something like small human babies get. He now weighs 30 ounces and his health is good, so we thought it was time for his public debut."

Rockefeller Panel Aides Give View of Global Issues to Ford

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—President Ford held an unusual session here yesterday with key associates of Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller to hear their views on world energy, raw material and food problems.

Congress Role In Intelligence Is Reviewed

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—A review of the Watergate scandal is likely unless Congress passes the "giant intelligence bureaucracies," Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., testified yesterday.

"It is the duty of Congress, not the option, in a democracy, to police the vast intelligence setup," Sen. Weicker told the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, which is headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine. The subcommittee is considering bills to improve congressional review of intelligence agencies.

Sen. Weicker, who was a member of the Senate Watergate committee, said the Watergate panel's inquiry "exposed how willing the CIA was to be used—at least at the outset—and how close the White House came to turning the CIA and the FBI into a political tool."

All the witnesses before the subcommittee yesterday, including two former senior officials of the CIA, Ray Cline and Harold Ford, agreed on the need for improved congressional review of intelligence agencies. There was disagreement, however, on the effectiveness of the intelligence community today.

Mr. Ford, a former deputy director of CIA's Office of Political Research, and currently program director for the Washington Institute for the Study of Ethics and International Affairs, said, "An unacceptable situation has resulted: The Congress allocates national resources in the dark, for fairly obscure intelligence ends, and at times for an obfuscating executive officialdom; the public foots the bill, buying more intelligence than is necessary, and at the cost of other demanding national priorities; the country suffers embarrassment and reduced national power, as self-defeating covert activities reduce world respect for U.S. acuity and distinctiveness."

"I don't personally think that there are very serious abuses in the intelligence community today," testified Mr. Cline, who was CIA deputy director for intelligence from 1962 to 1966, and director of intelligence and research for the State Department from 1969 to 1973.

The problem has been "abuses of the president in trying to use the intelligence agencies," said Mr. Cline, now executive director for the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Congressional review of intelligence, however, "has usually been somewhat erratic and perfunctory rather than systematic and constructive," Mr. Cline said.

The meeting of the President, Mr. Rockefeller and seven key members of Mr. Rockefeller's National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans was billed as a briefing session, but also served as a bid for presidential support for the commission.

The commission had been expected to fade away with Mr. Rockefeller's assumption of the vice-presidency.

"In some form, it is going to continue," said Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, after the 90-minute meeting in a hotel.

The President spent his seven hours here meeting the commission and then attending a Football Hall of Fame dinner and reception.

Mr. Nessen's optimistic view of the commission's future echoed an earlier remark by Mr. Rockefeller's spokesman, Hugh Morrow, who said that the former New York governor "has every intention of continuing it in one form or another."

Their statements and the presidential meeting that served to lend prestige to the commission contrasted with earlier predictions by Mr. Rockefeller's aides, including Henry Diamond, the commission's executive director, that the commission would fade away. These statements were backed by suggestions to some of the commission's 45 staff members that they look for new jobs.

According to Mr. Nessen, there was no specific talk of the commission's future at the meeting, where the President heard a series of far-ranging and even radical proposals to meet world and national energy, raw material and food shortages.

Energy Program
Among them was a proposal that a private contractor be hired to manage the nation's energy program in a fashion similar to the role of private industry in space and ballistic-missile development.

The suggestion was made by John Foster, the vice president of energy research and development for TRW Inc., which provided management service for the intercontinental ballistic-missile project.

Frank Zarb, President Ford's nominee to be the federal energy administrator, who participated in the conference, received the proposal favorably, according to Mr. Nessen.

"If we don't go down that road some distance, we won't get the job done," Mr. Zarb said of the proposal, according to Mr. Nessen. He said that the President had not reacted directly to any of the proposals.

The other participants at the session—unusual in that the President came to the experts rather than the reverse—were Dr. Edward Teller, often referred to as the father of the hydrogen bomb, Carroll Wilson, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; George Woods, a former president of the World Bank; William Romsen, the chairman of the Port of New York Authority; Hans Mark, the director of Ames Laboratories, and Oscar Reubhausen, a New York lawyer. All are members of the Commission on Critical Choices and most are long-time associates and advisers of Mr. Rockefeller.

Use of Tear Gas, Herbicides

Ford Pushes a Compromise On 1925 Chemical War Ban

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT).—The Ford administration announced yesterday that it was prepared to renounce most military uses of tear gases and herbicides to obtain Senate approval of the 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical and bacteriological warfare.

At the same time, the administration held its position that contrary to the opinion of a majority of nations, the Geneva protocol was not intended to cover the use of riot-control gases and herbicides in warfare. This interpretation has frustrated the administration in recent attempts to win Senate approval of the protocol, which has been ratified by every major military power except the United States.

The new position, advanced as a compromise after nearly three years of study within the administration, was presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Fred Ikle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

As "a matter of national policy," Mr. Ikle said, President Ford was prepared to renounce the military use of tear gases and herbicides except in certain narrowly defined, essentially defensive situations.

"First Use"
As spelled out by Mr. Ikle, the United States would ban "first use" of herbicides in war except for clearing away vegetation around a military base. The United States would thus renounce such uses of herbicides employed during the Vietnam war, as clearing potential ambush sites or destroying the food crops of an adversary.

First use of riot-control agents, he said, would be renounced except in defensive military "uses" to save lives, such as clearing rioting prisoners of war, protecting civilians being used "to mask or screen attacks," rescue of personnel such as downed air crews in remotely isolated areas, and protection of convoys in rear-echelon areas.

Thus, he explained, the United States would no longer use tear gases, as in Vietnam, to support assaults on heavily fortified positions, to suppress ground fire or to capture prisoners for intelligence purposes.

The new position is a compromise within the administration, designed to meet the demands of the Pentagon, which is opposed to a total ban on the use of tear gases and herbicides.

The new position was criticized yesterday by Richard Baxter, the president of both the American Society of International Law and the American Chemical Society, which has withdrawn its opposition after teaming with the Army Chemical Corps for nearly five decades to help block approval of the protocol.

Mr. Baxter's suggestion—one that drew a sympathetic response from Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the committee chairman—was that the Senate approve the protocol with a formal "understanding" that it covered tear gases and herbicides but with an interpretation that this would not preclude most of the uses spelled out by the administration.

Charles Price, a former president of the American Chemical Society, said the committee chairman was "a little bit off."

Good Weather
For Crops Is Seen
For U.S., Europe
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Two Senate panels were told yesterday that weather conditions were favorable for greater than average crop production in the United States.

The subcommittees were told, however, that Canada and U.S. states along the Mexican border could experience severe drought over the same decade.

The assessment came from Hurd Willett, professor emeritus of meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He testified at a joint hearing by two agriculture and forestry subcommittees on the U.S. food situation and foreign commercial and food aid demands.

The African drought that brought famine to the Sahel area has peaked and should not occur for about 10 years, but then might recur, he said.

Weather in western Europe looks favorable for the same 10 years, except for extreme northern and southern portions, which could have patterns similar to the border areas of the United States, he said.

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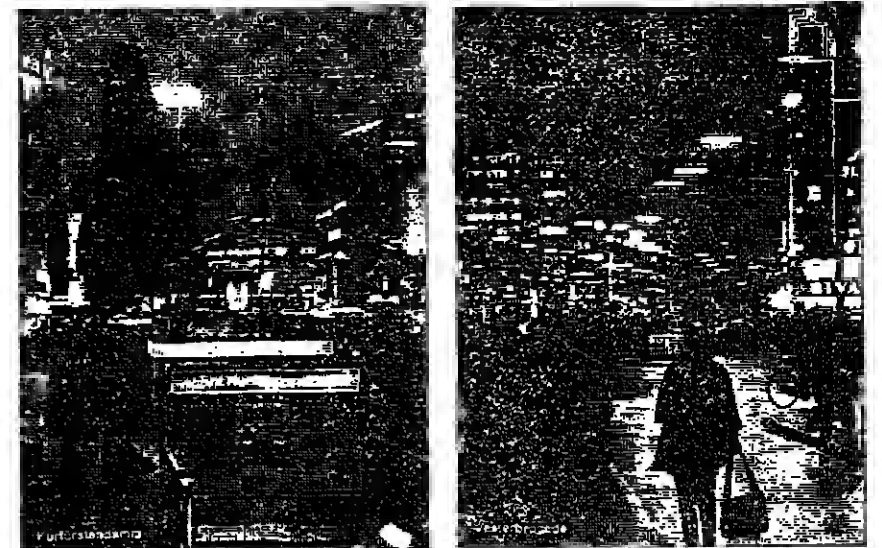
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Astronomer Raises Estimate For 4th Time

Age of Universe Recalculated as at Least 16 Billion Years

By Thomas O'Toole
PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 11 (UPI).—The universe came into existence 16 billion years ago, which makes it 6 billion years older than previously had been thought, according to an astronomer here.

At the same time, said Allen Sandage, the astronomer, the millions of galaxies that make up the heavens appear to be 14 billion years old, meaning it took 2 billion years for the gas cloud which emerged at the beginning to expand and cool down enough for the stars to start forming out of this primordial mass.

What Prof. Sandage did was to recalculate the Hubble constant, which is a rate of speed for the expansion of the universe. Postulated in 1929 by Edwin Powell Hubble, it states that the further away a galaxy is, the

faster it's going. A galaxy twice as far away is expanding twice as fast, a theory confirmed by observation.

An age of 16 billion years for the universe means that astronomers will have to alter their theories of stellar evolution. The fact that stars formed 14 billion years ago means that the chemical elements formed 14 billion years ago as well, a fact that could affect theories of origins of life throughout the universe.

Not Absolute Measure
"These ages are not absolute, but they're the most precise calculations we've ever made," Prof. Sandage said in an interview at his office in the Hale Observatories, which are operated by the California Institute of Technology for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. "I think this problem will continue to occupy astronomers for the next 20 years."

Prof. Sandage said he arrived at his estimates after observations he has made with Swiss astronomer Gustav Tammann for the last 10 years. In that time, the two men observed as many as 50 galaxies through four of the world's largest optical telescopes, including the 60-inch and the 100-inch telescopes at Mount Wilson in California, the 200-inch telescope (the world's biggest) at Mount Palomar in California and

the 74-inch telescope at Mount Stromlo in Australia.

The 16-billion-year estimate is the farthest back ever calculated, by Prof. Sandage, who has made dating stars and galaxies his life's work. Prof. Sandage and Prof. Tammann are publishing their findings in six papers in the *Astrophysical Journal*, the last of which will appear in April.

This is the fourth time Prof. Sandage has calculated the age of the universe, the last time being in 1961 when he found it to be 10 billion years old. This is an age widely accepted in astronomy, though many astronomers had already begun to think the universe was at least 12 billion years old.

Pre-Treaty A-Tests Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Senate yesterday voted to give Ford administration authority to expedite U.S. nuclear weapon testing before a new U.S.-Soviet test-ban treaty goes into effect.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., vice chairman of the Senate House Atomic Energy Committee, said President Ford assured him that the tests are necessary if the United States is to catch up with the Russians in weapon systems.

Prof. Hubble aged the universe at 18 billion years, based on his calculation for the rate of expansion. Prof. Sandage said that Prof. Hubble's basic theory was correct, but that his expansion rate was wrong because of the poor tools he had to work with.

Prof. Sandage studied 50 spiral galaxies, each of them more distant than the other. His measurements of the distances between the galaxies brought him out to 1,900,000,000,000,000 miles, the equivalent of 320 million light years from the earth.

"What we did was very painstaking," Prof. Sandage said, "the cosmic equivalent of laying down a yardstick across the depths of space to get distance."

His calculations of distances plus the apparent speed at which each galaxy was moving away from earth gave him a new number for the Hubble constant, it also gave him a new number for the apparent age of the universe—16 billion years.

"This age would be a precise one if there were nothing in the universe to slow down the rate of expansion. Since there is, the matter exerting a braking force on the expansion, this could not be true. Prof. Sandage found there was enough brake to slow expansion by a little more than 10 per cent. Thus, 16 billion became 18 billion years.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Icarus V is the unusual, 80-pound, "hang" glider in which Bryan Jansen is sailing off a mountain near Golden, Colo.

For Linkup Mission in Space

U.S. Flight Is Set Even If Soyuz Fails to Orbit

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 11 (UPI).—Even if Soviet scientists fail to orbit their Soyuz spacecraft next summer for a rendezvous with a three-man American team for a joint mission, the

United States plans to go ahead with an alternate mission of its own.

That is the opinion of space officials at Marshall Space Flight Center here, Johnson Space Center in Houston and National Aeronautics and Space Administration headquarters in Washington.

Soviet scientists, meanwhile, have made plans that should improve their chances for success. They are planning to conduct a dual countdown on two rockets at Tyuratam, one serving as a backup in case the first runs into trouble.

The United States will have no backup spacecraft should problems arise with its Saturn booster or other systems.

Because of past failures in the Soviet Union's manned space program, the U.S. space agency insisted in initial agreements between the nations that a backup

rocket, flight crew and Soyuz spacecraft be kept on alert.

While American space officials believe that their counterparts will manage the launch and rendezvous with little problem, they said that the agency would go it alone with an alternative mission in orbit should the Soviet Union fail, emphasizing that to stall their flight would cost about \$1 million a day in maintenance of the Saturn 1-B booster, the Apollo spacecraft, the flight crew, and the launch teams at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

The Soviet Union's astronauts are to be launched 1 1/2 hours before Apollo reaches orbit. Two days later, the spacecraft are to dock after the astronauts "play catch up" in orbit.

A NASA official said the space agency had requested permission to inspect the Soyuz inside the factory, but was turned down because space and military programs are closely related in the Soviet Union.

But the Russians have agreed to allow the astronaut flight crew and other technicians on the launch pad next May to fully inspect the Soyuz spacecraft. "That's all we really wanted," said the official.

One of the prime reasons for the mission is to check out a compatible docking system that could be used in the future for rescues in space.

If there is a failure in the Soyuz, Dr. Glynn Lunney, the director of the Apollo-Soyuz test project, said, the Johnson Space Center said, all five astronauts would probably be safely returned to earth inside Apollo.

But the Soyuz spacecraft is too small and could not serve as a rescue craft. It can return with only two men.

Manuel Komroff, 84, Dies in U.S.; Wrote 45 Novels

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Manuel Komroff, 84, a writer, died yesterday in a Kingston, N.Y., hospital. He lived in nearby Woodstock.

Mr. Komroff, who had 45 novels to his credit, also did newspaper work, wrote a textbook on writing and was active as an editor. His major interests were history—European and Oriental history were used as background for his novels—Christianity, and the craft of writing.

One of his most successful novels was "Coronet," published in 1929, a two-volume historical novel relating the lives of the owners of a piece of jewelry as it is passed from hand to hand.

Walter G. Cady.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Walter G. Cady, professor emeritus of physics at Wesleyan University, died Monday in an east Providence, R.I., nursing home on the eve of his 100th birthday.

Mr. Cady was the second American to receive the Duddell Medal of the Physical Society of London for research leading to practical application. The award, in 1937, said his "pioneer work has found practical application in the quartz clock, the measurement and control of the frequency of alternating currents and the measurement of the velocity of ultrasonic waves."

Darrell J. Drickley.
CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP).—Darrell J. Drickley, 40, a physicist who pioneered the measurement of the tiny components of the atom, died yesterday of cancer. He was working on a project at the Fermi Laboratory near Batavia, Ill., and was on leave as a physics professor at the University of California at Los Angeles.

André Gérard.
BRIVE, France, Dec. 11 (AP).—André Gérard, 82, who wrote under the name "Perrinax" and was one of France's most widely quoted journalists between the two world wars, died today at his country home near here.

Bolivia Refuses To Yield Barbie

LA PAZ, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The Supreme Court of Bolivia has ruled against France's bid to extradite Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, who has lived as a businessman in Bolivia under the name Klaus Altmann for 23 years.

The decision of the court was made known in the capital today.

The Ambassador of France, Jean Mandureau, visibly upset, declined to make any statements on the court action.

Barbie was the Gestapo chief in occupied Lyons during World War II. He has twice been condemned to death in absentia for war crimes. He ordered the deaths of thousands of resistance fighters and tortured to death the French resistance commander, Jean Moulin, and other officers of the underground.

Czech Reds Again Campaign Against Memory of Masaryk

BONN, Dec. 11 (AP).—Czech Communists have begun a new campaign to downgrade the influence and work of Thomas Masaryk, founder and first president of Czechoslovakia.

The most recent anti-Masaryk campaign is viewed by some observers in the West as reflecting a strengthening of Soviet influence on Prague's policy of home and abroad.

Masaryk, who led the Czechs to independence in 1918 and became the country's first president, has undergone several reversals of historical fortune at the hands of Communist theoreticians and writers. The alternating attacks and praise indicate the strength of Masaryk's posthumous influence on Czech life.

The Communists once dubbed him "the unforgettable president-liberator" and a fighter for social justice. But recently Communist party historians and journalists have drummed up another campaign to erase his legend and emphasize the influences of the Russian Revolution and the Czech working class in the founding of Czechoslovakia after World War I.

A recent Czech magazine article seen in the West said Masaryk "deserved the greatest credit for undermining the revolutionary struggle for power right after World War I" and accused him of shedding "the workers' blood" in putting down labor strikes.

Masaryk, also well-known as a social philosopher, wrote against the violence of the Russian Revolution and the theory of the class struggle.

Before the 1948 Communist coup, Czech Communists refrained from attacking Masaryk possibly for fear of alienating the mass of the people. And even after the coup the official party newspaper *Rude Pravo* said, "We are continuing his work rather than destroying it. We have adopted and support Masaryk's humanist ideas in a new way."

But during the 1960s and early 1970s, the Masaryk legend and Masarykism were targets of defamation. Numerous statues of the former president were torn down, and he was slighted in Czech history books.

In the political thawing of the

Senate Backs Ford on Some Budget Cuts

Trims \$117 Million; Rejects Other Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Senate voted yesterday to approve \$117 million in budget cuts recommended by President Ford but went along with the House in rejecting another \$546 million in proposed reductions.

The action, known as a resolution on cancellation, was the first acted upon by Congress under provisions of the Budget Control Act passed earlier this year.

Under the Budget Control Act, a resolution recommended by the chief executive cannot take effect unless ratified by both House and Senate.

The congressionally approved cuts represent only a small part of the budget reductions and deferrals submitted by Mr. Ford. In all, he has recommended \$23 billion in this area. The rest will be put over for action by the new Congress early next year.

House Act Dec. 4

The \$117 million of approved reductions affect national park roads, forest service roads and trails, college housing loans and airport improvements in Appalachia. The House approved these cuts on Dec. 4.

The reductions disapproved include \$455 million for rural electrification loans and \$85 million for farm conservation programs. Spending on these will have to go forward.

In acting on the bill, the Senate bypassed a controversy between its new Budget Committee, created under the 1974 act and the powerful Appropriations Committee. Each had claimed that it had jurisdiction over resolution legislation.

But the bill passed yesterday simply was held at the Senate desk when it arrived from the House and not referred to either group.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the General Accounting Office, the watchdog spending agency for Congress, had ruled against the position taken by Senate committee chairmen on the form in which Mr. Ford has submitted his proposed cuts.

The President has listed more than 90 per cent of the reductions as "deferrals." This gives him an advantage, since Congress under the Budget Control Act must move affirmatively to kill deferrals.

Resolutions, however, do not take effect unless Congress acts affirmatively to support them.

Budget Committee Chairman Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, argued that at least 90 per cent of the President's submissions actually were reductions, not deferrals. Sen. Muskie asked the GAO to rule on the point. The GAO's opinion, however, sided with Mr. Ford.

Thomas Masaryk

mid-1960s, the anti-Masaryk campaign slackened. The easing culminated in the reform year of 1968 when President Ludvík Svoboda placed a bouquet of flowers on his grave.

Easy Changes
"Only a few nations would exclude their outstanding personalities from their own history so often and so easily as we do," a newspaper wrote. "What basis for development has a nation if it wipes out the founder of its independence?"

But the Soviet invasion of 1968, which put an end to the "Prague spring," halted the rehabilitation, and Masaryk became "the model rightist-opportunist and revisionist."

The most recent campaign indicates, according to observers, that Masaryk still represents a real or imagined threat to the Czech regime. They say the campaign mirrors the regime's solidly pro-Moscow stance.

The still unresolved death of Masaryk's son, Jan, who was foreign minister after the 1948 coup, is part of the family mystique.

The younger Masaryk died in a fall from his foreign office window in 1948. The Communists said they "knew" still plainly that he committed suicide. But there is a body of opinion which holds that he was murdered by the new rulers of the nation.

Thomas Masaryk

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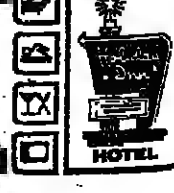


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Focus on Mekong Delta

5 Days of Intensive Fighting May Signal a Viet Cong Drive

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Dec. 11.—Early Friday, a sizable and determined force of Viet Cong soldiers fell on the decrepit district town of Hung Long, deep in the least secure part of the Mekong Delta, and overran it.

It is unlikely that Hung Long will enter the history books—it was built only last year and consists almost entirely of a barbed wire and mud fort militia outpost with some bamboo and frame houses around it.

The government put the outpost there in the middle of a sparsely populated and "contested" area—with the idea that a more or less secure town would grow around it. The town never had much chance and has less now.

For the past five days it has been chewed up. After it was overrun, two battalions of government troops that tried to get through to help were mauled. One battalion commander was killed, the second badly wounded and both battalions are temporarily, at least, hardly ready for more action.

Dry Season Offensive

The government says the battle was the opening of a far bigger plan, the dry season offensive of 1975. Some call it the beginning of a new "rice campaign" but that is misleading.

Just how big the campaign might grow is a painful question for the South Vietnamese and for the U.S. Embassy, where the year 1975 is already being billed as a cliffhanger.

Although the South Vietnamese military command reports 2,100 casualties on both sides in the past five days—70 per cent of them Viet Cong, according to Saigon, and almost all in the Mekong Delta—the battles, attacks, skirmishes and incidents described in the communiques have taken place far from important centers.

Still, the reports up to yesterday showed "incidents" of all kinds now running at about 300 daily—the most intense activity since the so-called cease-fire accords were signed in Paris almost two years ago.

If this proves the beginning of the dry season campaign, the kickoff was earlier than military intelligence anticipated and was a mild surprise. Approbations

Starfighter Crashes

NUREMBERG, Dec. 11 (AP).—A Canadian forces Starfighter jet crashed today after the pilot ejected and parachuted to safety. West German police reported.

have also been raised several notches by recently intercepted intelligence that Viet Cong ambitions now appear to be greater than anticipated.

"The indications are for something pretty big," an official said, while the current series of attacks is obviously what the military call a "high-point" and may constitute phase one of an overall offensive, the general American and South Vietnamese view appears to be that Hanoi's big decision will not come until early next year, with February a favored date.

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Fighting Slackens

SAIGON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Fighting slackened across South Vietnam after five days of intensified Communist attacks, the Saigon command said today.

It reported there were 228 alleged violations of the cease-fire by the Communist side during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.



POST-PRANDIAL PERCHERS—Sparrows in a tree beside a Moscow boulevard after a meal of crumbs.

Males Portrayed as Sex Objects

Brazil Women Stage Anti-Machismo Play

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—An anti-machismo play, written and produced entirely by women, has opened here.

The play is called "Homem Nao Entra," Portuguese for "No Men Allowed," and the women running it are not letting men see it.

The women, stagehands and lighting and sound technicians all are women, and there are two state policewomen posted at the door to keep males out.

"Machismo is a disease," said the co-author and star of "Homem Nao Entra," television, and stage personality Cidinha Campos.

"They're subservient to men," she said of women. "We're simply trying to give them a new perspective on things."

The show satirizes machismo by turning the tables and portraying men as sex objects. Slides are projected of famous male personalities, and the actress tells the audience to think of the men only in terms of cute faces and nice legs—the way they characterize women.

Is "Homem Nao Entra" a protest against men in general? "Exactly the opposite," the actress said. "We're defending men. We're trying to preserve the species. The trouble is that here in Brazil at least—men are

so mistreated about their roles in society they wind up being either bourgeois supermachos or, else homosexuals."

"Homem Nao Entra" goes on at 5 p.m., whereas most plays in Rio begin at 8:30 or 10 p.m.

"We put on a show for women in the afternoon, so it won't get in the way of their love-making time at home at night," the actress said. "We want women and men to make love."

The actress said the greatest barrier between middle-class men and women in Brazil is the unwillingness of husbands to realize how important it is to their wives to pursue careers.

"Brazilian women want to work. But it's been only recently that significant numbers of women have been enrolling in Brazilian universities. And we have almost no day-care centers in this country," she said.

"Brazilian men don't understand this problem," the actress said. "Their wives become frustrated. Each one blames the other. What we've accomplished with this show is to let women know that problems they thought were theirs alone actually are common to all Brazilian women."

Part of "Homem Nao Entra" consists of a chat between the actress and the spectators. "What happens is that one woman in

the audience opens up and spills out her innermost problems regarding men, and then other women look around and suddenly realize the same things are happening to them," the actress said.

Once in a while, however, the discussion provides a laugh. During a recent performance, the actress asked: "What time does your husband come home?" A woman in the audience said sadly: "I never see him."

Then another woman jumped up and yelled: "Well, you're lucky. Mine never leaves home. He's retired. He makes me pissed off the whole day long."

Men Are Caught

Several men have tried to sneak into the play and were caught. "There were some students who did it as a joke, and we discovered one professional female impersonator," the actress said.

A man who lives here has threatened to sue the producers of the play on constitutional grounds if they do not drop the anti-men restriction. "I admit what we're doing violates Brazilian equality laws," the actress declared. "But let him sue. If he gets an injunction, I'll close down the show. I'll ask the women in the audience to leave, and I'll put on a special performance just for him—I, a/2 hours of kitchen recipes."

Amid Resurgence of Islamic Spirit

Saudi Arabia Set for Record Pilgrimage

By Seymour Topping

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 11 (NYT).—This is the time of the sacred Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and hundreds of thousands are thronging through this Red Sea port to the birthplace of the Prophet Mohammed.

Saudi officials say that they expect a record number this year as the Islamic brotherhood of 500 million experiences a resurgence of spirit and pride nourished by political successes and oil money. About 880,000 made the journey in 1972.

The climactic day of the Hajj, which falls on Dec. 25, will bring more than a million pilgrims before the Kaaba, the House of God, in Mecca, which Muslims call "on earth, the noblest spot that God has chosen."

They come to redeem the promise of the Prophet: "If anyone performs the pilgrimage for God's sake without talking immodestly or acting wicked, he will return free from sin as on the day his mother bore him."

The influx is taxing the facilities of this kingdom of only about six million people.

"The cost to our government is very great, but we gladly accept it as part of our duty to Islam," a Saudi official said.

King Faisal, absolute monarch of Saudi Arabia, holds himself chief guardian of the Muslim religion. Petrodollars dropping into state coffers at a rate of \$5 billion annually have given him the secular means to endow the faithful.

Dormitories for Pilgrims

Stone dormitories are under construction in long rows in Jeddah to house the pilgrims at their first way station. Dignitaries welcomed as state guests may stay at the magnificent Hamra Palace overlooking the clear waters of the Red Sea. The great yellow palace was built for Faisal, but the king, spartan in his personal habits, spurred it as too luxurious.

As the pilgrims journey to Mecca and other holy places as Medina, site of the tomb of the Prophet, they will be given free medical care and other facilities at government stations. In this desert kingdom, the furnishing of water and ice is the most formidable task.

Most of the pilgrims arrive in groups aboard chartered planes and ships, many from such distant lands as Indonesia, Pakistan and Mauritania. In mid-November, three Egyptian passenger ships and a converted freighter started through the Suez Canal—the first ships to make the trip since the 1967 war with Israel—bringing pilgrims to Jeddah.

Each group is met by a guide in Jeddah representing a mutawif, who is commissioned by the

government to tend to material and spiritual needs.

Before taking the road to Mecca and entering the state of purity known as Ihram, many pilgrims have a final fling of a few days in Jeddah. This port, already frenzied with a trade and construction boom generated by oil revenues, becomes a traffic-jammed crossroads of the world.

Pilgrims of more than a dozen Asian and African nationalities in native costumes mingle on the streets with stately Saudi men dressed in the thoub, the flowing ankle-length white robe, and the gutrah headpiece; their veiled wives are draped in black from head to foot. The latest mixtures are hundreds of American and European engineers and businessmen scrambling for the fabulous contracts dangling in this banking and trade center.

Jeddah accepts the influx casually. Once almost all foreigners, especially nonbelievers, were restricted to the port city. Foreign diplomatic missions are still in Jeddah, as is the Foreign Ministry, the only ministry that has not been moved to Riyadh, the royal capital.

Probably half of Jeddah's pop-

ulation, estimated at 450,000, is made up of foreigners, most of them Yemenis, Pakistanis and black Africans, who do virtually all the manual labor in the construction of the scores of apartment houses and office buildings that are turning the city into a jumble of old and new. Housing and commercial construction has been encouraged by the government.

With alcoholic drinks, dancing and other close mingling of the sexes in public entertainment places forbidden in Saudi Arabia, most of the pilgrims find their amusement in the city's shops, where the Hajj sales are in full swing.

Shopping Variety Bedouin silver bracelets and python skins from the Sudan are sold in the Suk, the old bazaar, while nearby in glistening modern shops are products ranging from perfume to television sets and Cuban cigars. In front of the city hall, Bedouins sell hooded falcons to hunt birds and gazelles in the desert.

For poorer pilgrims, the best buys are subsidized food staples, which sell at about a third of the import price.

Gasoline is also cheap. The road to Mecca is a four-lane asphalt highway lined with stations selling high-test at 16 cents a gallon. Pilgrims in Peugeot station wagons, Datsun trucks, Chevrolet taxis and European-made buses rush down the road past camels and black goats grazing at construction sites in the desert.

Thirty miles down the highway curving west from Jeddah and 15 miles from Mecca, there is a sign barring nonbelievers from the holy places. Their cars are diverted down a bypass.

The pilgrim groups walk into Mecca where their mutawifs assign them to housing. About a quarter of a million people live in Mecca, which is burgeoning with new apartments, with many extra rooms set aside to be rented to pilgrims. There are tents for others.

During the 1975 pilgrimage, some will be staying in a new \$42 million, 200-room hotel with a connecting auditorium for 1,300, who will receive religious instruction in simultaneous translations in four languages.

Seymour Topping is assistant managing editor of The New York Times.

Planes Collide in Wind LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Two Pan American airliners, a parked jumbo jet and a towed Boeing 707, collided in high winds at London's Heathrow airport today. Both planes were empty at the time and a company spokesman said damage was slight.

Trout to Tell If City's Water Is Drinkable

LA ROCHELLE, France.

Dec. 11 (AP).—A live trout is to control the water supply of this port city on France's west coast.

Immersed in the city's drinking water reservoir, the trout is to be watched by a photoelectric cell mechanism. Whenever the water gets so polluted that the trout dies, the mechanism will automatically shut off the reservoir pumping station which supplies drinking water to 100,000 consumers.

To prevent the water being cut off if the trout should die of natural causes, the guard fish is to be changed once a week, engineers explained.

Greek Presidency Said Declined by Kannellopoulos

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (AP).—

Former Premier Panayotis Kannellopoulos has declined to be nominated Greece's president of the republic, his political aides said today.

They said Mr. Kannellopoulos refused the post despite his general acceptance by all political parties, from left to right. The former premier gave no explanation, the aides added.

Mr. Kannellopoulos's family associates, however, said he wanted to withdraw from politics and dedicate himself to writing.

Mr. Kannellopoulos, 73, was premier when the military coup of April, 1967, took place. Although he was then the leader of a conservative party, his staunch opposition to the junta made him popular with all shades of Greek political life.

Greece needs a president after last Sunday's referendum which abolished the monarchy. Current President Phaedon Gizikis, appointed by the junta in November 1973, is expected to resign shortly.

New Italian Law Bars Weapons on Airliners

ROME, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The

Chamber of Deputies today voted into law a measure barring any passengers from carrying any weapons.

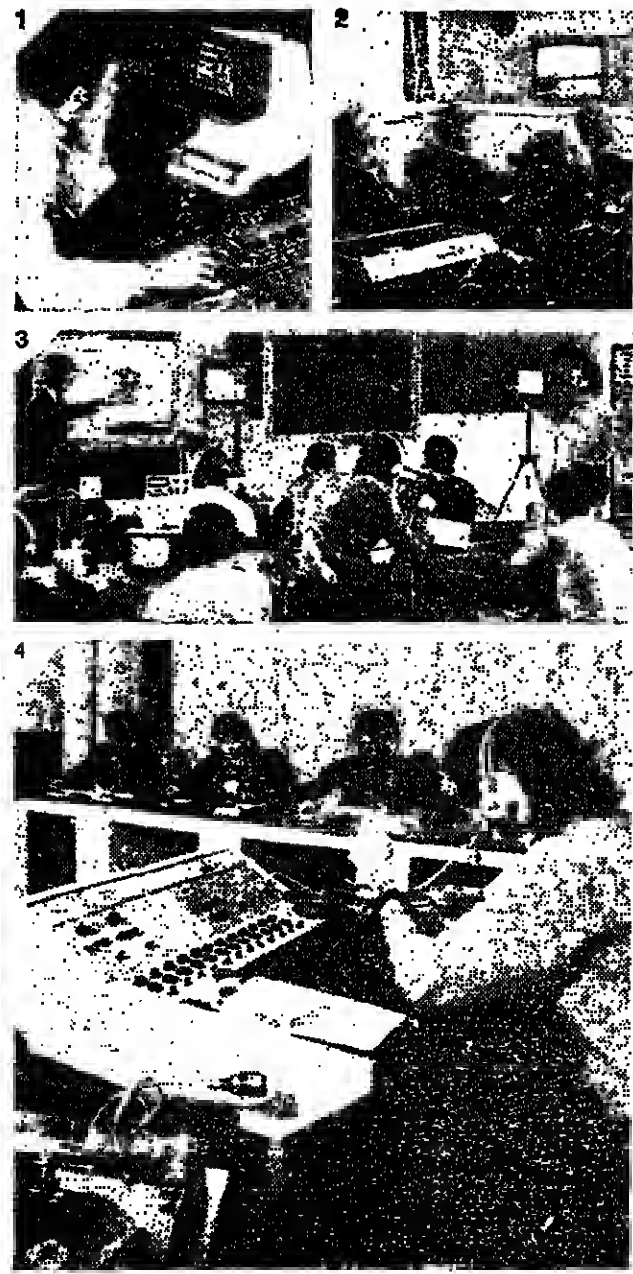
The measure, already approved by the Senate, is aimed at preventing hijackings. It requires passengers to turn over any weapons they may be legally carrying to the plane captain for safekeeping during the flight.

So that is why lips move

It is no accident that "deaf and dumb" are so often used as though they were a single word. A child who cannot hear, cannot learn to speak in the normal way. Dumbness was once an inevitable corollary of early deafness; now special teaching methods are breaking that association. For children who are not totally deaf hearing aids hold out the hope, not merely of learning to speak as other

children do, but of full participation in classroom teaching as well. There is no need for them to sit bunched round the teacher; no need for the other children to be unnaturally hushed. The teacher speaks into a microphone that feeds a loop of wire round the room. The children switch their hearing-aids to pick up the fluctuating magnetic field from this loop and each child, wherever he is

sitting, can hear at least as clearly as if the teacher were speaking directly into the microphone on his hearing-aid, usually more clearly because there is less background noise.



1 The PIP system (Programmed Individual Presentation) enables a student or trainee to learn at his or her own speed. In fact a PIP teaching programme is a 30-minute audio movie viewed on a projector (Cassette) so that any student can learn to play forward and back in a few minutes. The programmes are in cassettes so there is no threading and no risk of damage.

2 With a video cassette recorder any T.V. becomes a teaching machine - but one with enormous advantage over the crude projectors with which programmed learning began. It can of course present textual matter as well as any other system but it can also present moving pictures with synchronised sound. This is its great advantage over tape- and slide systems.

3 The Video 10 system is a two-camera mini-studio aimed primarily at schools and industrial training centres, enabling students to produce their own TV programmes. It comprises the TV cameras with accessories, the monitors, video mixer, control unit and audio mixer, microphone and head sets as well as power supply units, tripod and cables. A video cassette recorder can also be used so that complex teaching programmes can be prepared and recorded in advance.

4 Language laboratories allow each student to work at his own speed. In the past, many students (adults as well as children) found the difficulties of handling of reel-to-reel tape left little time for learning. The Philips compact cassette has cured that. The tape is never exposed, and can't get into frustrating kinks and can't be damaged.

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While the OPEC countries have committed \$8.4 billion to foreign assistance, with \$2.1 billion going to those nations most seriously affected by the inflated oil prices, their aid still matches neither the need of the food-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Food and Security

While the OPEC countries have committed \$8.4 billion to foreign assistance, with \$2.1 billion going to those nations most seriously affected by the inflated oil prices, their aid still matches neither the need of the food-

International Opinion

U.S. Role in Mideast

**In the International
Seventy-Five Years Ago**

December 12, 1899

PARIS—The Ritz Hotel is thinking of the fairer sex. The Salle Regence of that famous restaurant is now a cream color, and this, although it may be thought somewhat severe, has been advisedly chosen, in order to throw into the most effective relief the fashionable attire of the ladies, which is so often "killed" in public apartments by the ostentatious color-scheme of the walls. Renovation and progress accompanied by gallantry.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—Parties are being organized to spend part of the holidays in the country. Among the known figures in the Latin Quarter who are leaving Paris for the Christmas season is Ernest Hemingway, several of whose books have been published in Paris and whose writing and editing have been in evidence in the Transatlantic Review. Mr. Hemingway will go with his family to the snowy Austrian Tyrol for the holidays.

By Victor Zorza

Letters

Law Beneath Sea

With regard to Svalbard, the issue is whether the archipelago lies on the Norwegian mainland's 'continental' shelf, as Norway claims, or whether it has its own continental shelf. While this question at one time would have been academic, that was before men began drilling for oil anywhere they thought they might find it. The problem springs from the fact that the 1920 Svalbard Treaty provides that the citizens of the

JOHN C. AUSLAND.

India Grain Imports

COUNTRY. PHILIP LUBOFF.

Old Hatreds

A majority of the Arabs are Moslems. Hate and antagonism between Christians and Moslems, as old as the beginning of the Moslem faith, exist today. Pres-

Maybe this is not good enough, and the guess is that it isn't but whether he is right or wrong in what he does, he is at least beginning to restore belief. He is available to his critics in the Congress and the press." He talks and even listens endlessly to Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, Foreign Minister Allon of Israel, all in the space of a single week, but when they go home, despite the differences of language, they are saying the same thing: We didn't really settle anything, but somehow we feel better, for we felt we were dealing with an honest man.

Doubts

The experts on - policy, the people who know precisely what should be done about inflation, unemployment and foreign affairs, of course, doubt that Ford has the answers to all their anxieties, and they are probably right.

Arabs Are: (1) Stereotyped (2) Ditto (3) Both the Above

By Ayad al-Qazzaz

take little space in American newspapers but also very few readers. Not only is the amount of news allocated to the Middle East very limited, but the press consistently projects a pro-Israeli and anti-Arab bias, especially in editorials and cartoons.

It is at the high school level that most students are exposed to a somewhat more in-depth survey of various societies. For many, this study is the last they make, and it thus forms opinions of other societies that will most likely last for a long time.

Lack of Coverage

A committee studying the Middle Eastern image in U.S. secondary schools examined 46 textbooks used in a world history class, a required course in which Middle Eastern as well as other societies are studied. Twenty-nine of these textbooks were

er's complete address.

Ayad al-Qazzaz is assistant professor of sociology at California State University, Sacramento. He wrote this article for The New

International Herald Tribune, S.A. et al.
E.C. Paris No 73 B 2112 21 Rue de Berri

George W. Bates
Managing Editor.

BOURBON: THE AMERICAN SPIRIT LOVED THE WORLD OVER

What they say about Bourbon

Only one American product of any kind has ever been granted an appellation of origin. What is it? Bourbon whiskey.

The Congress of the United States adopted a joint resolution in 1964 designating Bourbon a distinctive U.S. product. It thus gained the same kind of recognition granted to French Cognac, Armagnac and Calvados, to Irish whiskey, Scotch whiskey and Canadian whiskey, and to Mexican Tequila. This means that in order to be labeled and sold as Bourbon, it must be distilled within the United States in accordance with a strict legal definition.

Authentic Bourbon has always had acceptance throughout the world as a classic and distinctive product of the United States. Knowledgeable drinkers accept no substitute. In recognition of this fact, the International Federation of Manufacturing Industries and Wholesale Trades in Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs awarded the Bourbon Institute an appellation of origin for Bourbon in 1960.

Bourbon is also by far the largest selling distilled spirit in the United States. Furthermore, it sold well over 4 million wine gallons outside the U.S. in 1973, an increase of almost 100 per cent in a mere four years. Bourbon is also a predominant ingredient in blended whiskeys.

Real Bourbon (pronounced ber-bun, rhymes with urban) can be made only in the United States. Its different, distinctive flavor and aroma derive from its special formula and method of production. The basic ingredients are first-quality corn, pure water, and the distiller's art. The basic recipe for Bourbon is a matter of legal regulation, and no distiller may depart from it.

The recipe states that straight Bourbon is a whiskey distilled at not exceeding 160 proof from a fermented mash of not less than 51 per cent corn grain and bottled at not less than 80 proof. It must be stored in charred, new oak containers for not less than two years by law—though as a practical matter almost all Bourbon is aged at least 4

years. No flavoring whatsoever may be added to Bourbon whiskey, and only distilled water may be added, to adjust the proof. Besides corn, Bourbon distillers also use rye and barley malt.

There are subtle variations produced by various distillers, based on such factors as the strain of yeast used and the proportions of corn, rye and barley malt. But all Bourbon whiskey is a product of the basic traditions of quality and flavor, and is made where pure water and quality corn abound.

An extremely important part of the process of making Bourbon whiskey is the barrels in which it is aged, for they contribute a large part to its superb flavor and bouquet. The barrels must be made of white oak (a tree that is indigenous to the U.S.), they must be charred on the inside, and they must be new. The barrel can be used only once for making Bourbon.

A charred barrel mysteriously works a change in maturing whiskey. During the charring process, heat produces a thin red layer of "caramelized wood sugars" in the oak wood under the charred inner surface. The whiskey, marries with the charred wood and the red layer, which gives the liquor its distinctive flavor and deep amber color.

Once a Bourbon barrel has been emptied after use it may never again be used to age Bourbon whiskey. Used Bourbon barrels are purchased by the makers of Scotch and Canadian Whiskies, who may use and re-use them as long as they last to age successive batches of their whiskeys.

One of the truly secret ingredients that each distiller guards carefully is the particular strain of pure yeast that is used. The yeast is kept in carefully controlled air-purified laboratories, where there is no chance of it being contaminated by wild yeast spores. One distiller even keeps his yeast in a refrigerated safe. The main reason for this high security is the fact that a particular strain of yeast is one of the largest factors giving a Bourbon its flavor and its continuity of

flavor, which is an absolute must in the production of whiskey with a fine reputation to maintain.

Bourbon was not the first liquor produced in the United States. As early as 1640 the Dutch on Staten Island (now part of New York City) were distilling whiskey. By the time of the American Revolution, many farmers in the country were distillers. One reason that the production of whiskey grew with the economy was that it was much easier to transport and more valuable than its equivalent in grain, since 11 bushels of grain were required to make one barrel of whiskey. And of course whiskey was easier to store and less susceptible to spoiling than the grain. In fact, whiskey was more reliable and acceptable than the unstable corn cobs of the early period.

Americans, as they moved Westward into Pennsylvania and Kentucky, brought their knowledge of whiskey production, and various groups refined their formulas based on their own tastes and the grains available in a particular region.

As for the origin of the special combination of grains that make up the special whiskey, Bourbon, the generally accepted view is that Bourbon was first made in 1789 by a preacher, the Reverend Elijah Craig. His plant was located in a limestone creek in Georgetown, Kentucky. This was located in Bourbon County, and that is how the product got its name. Thus, this "distinctive product of the United States" came into being, almost at the exact time that the United States Constitution was going into effect. George Washington was elected the first American President, and the Revolution was beginning in France.

Although Bourbon has traditionally had an air of the Old South about it (one of the most famous cocktails using Bourbon, the mint julep, is almost a humorous symbol of the Old South lifestyle), Bourbon today is distilled not only in Kentucky, where it was born, but also in California, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Indiana. The taste for Bourbon has made it the most popular whiskey throughout the United States and the fastest growing around the world. For example, in 1963 Bourbon sales accounted for more than 51 per cent of the sales of U.S. whiskey.

In fact, "the American spirit" has now become "the international spirit." This extraordinarily popular beverage has found its way into the heart (and palates) of consumers in Europe, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand. West Germany, in particular, is a booming market; in 1973 alone, that country imported over 2,000,000 gallons, a more than five-fold increase over the 1969 import allowance.

Ten years ago, Bourbon was almost unknown at the European bar. Today the rich, amber whiskey is the status drink among trendsetters in all the capital cities. Bourbon, born and bred in the United States, is fast becoming an international beverage, tasted and enjoyed by discriminating men and women the world over.



Eggnog and fruitcake make a delicious holiday combination.

BOURBON RECIPES

Distinctive flavor with a minimum of work has always characterized cocktails created with Bourbon. Mixing Bourbon drinks is an art, but it is one which can be easily mastered by just following the recipes.

Mint Julep

There are many ways of making a mint julep, a drink close to the hearts of many Southern Americans. There is some controversy as to how to do it—whether to crush the mint or not, and whether the glass should be frosted or not. Here is a favorite version:

- 4 sprigs of mint,
- 1 lump of sugar,
- 1 tablespoon water,
- 2 ounces of Bourbon,
- Crushed ice.

Mix together mint leaves, sugar and water in a tall glass or tumbler. Fill with crushed ice. Add Bourbon. Do NOT stir. Garnish with fresh mint sprig.

Old Fashioned

In a glass, mix together:
1/2 lump of sugar,
1 splash club soda,
1 dash bitters,
Add ice cubes.
Pour in 1 finger Bourbon.
Decorate with maraschino cherry, fruit.

Eggnog

An extremely typical and popular use of Bourbon is in making eggnog, a traditional drink served during the winter holiday season.

- 6 eggs, separated,
- 1 pint Bourbon,
- 1 cup sugar,
- 1 pint milk,
- 1 pint whipping cream.

Beat egg yolks until light yellow. Add Bourbon very slowly, beating constantly. Add sugar, then milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites, then whipping cream. Chill for three hours. Place in punch bowl and sprinkle with nutmeg.

COOKING with BOURBON

The mellowness of Bourbon enhances many dishes, from hors d'oeuvres, soups and dips, to meats, poultry and seafood, to many kinds of desserts. It can be used to flame meats and

desserts, too. Here are some delicious treats that make the most of Bourbon's unique flavor.

Bombas Balls

- 3 cups finely crushed vanilla wafer crumbs (2 7-ounce packages vanilla wafers)
- 1 cup powdered sugar,
- 1 1/2 tablespoons corn,
- 1 1/2 cups finely chopped walnuts,
- 3 tablespoons corn syrup,
- 1/2 cup Bourbon,
- Granulated or powdered sugar.

Mix together vanilla wafer crumbs, powdered sugar, corn, walnuts, corn syrup and Bourbon, mix well and shape into 1-inch balls. Roll in granulated or powdered sugar. Store in container with tight-fitting lid. Makes about 2 dozen.

Original Kentucky Bourbon Fruitcake

- 2 cups red candied cherries (about 1 lb.) chopped,
- 1 1/2 cups light seedless raisins (about 8 oz.),
- 4 cups pecans (about 1 lb.),
- 1 1/2 cups butter or margarine (3/4 lb.),
- 2 1/3 cups finely-packed brown sugar,
- 6 eggs, separated,
- 2 1/3 cups granulated sugar,
- 5 cups sifted cake flour,
- 2 tsp. nutmeg,
- 1 tsp. baking powder,
- 2 cups Bourbon.

Combine cherries, raisins and Bourbon. Cover and let stand overnight. Drain fruit; reserve Bourbon. Cream butter/margarine and sugars together until light. Add egg yolks and beat well. Combine 1/2 cup flour and pecans. Sift remaining 4 1/2 cups flour, nutmeg and baking powder together. Add flour mixture and Bourbon alternately to butter/margarine mixture, beating well after each addition. Beat egg whites until stiff, but not dry. Fold egg whites into flour mixture. Fold soaked fruit and pecan-flour mixture into batter. Turn into greased 10" tube pan lined with waxed paper. Bake in slow oven (275°) 3-1 1/2 hours. Cool. Remove from pan. Fill center of cake with cheese cloth which is saturated with Bourbon. Wrap in heavy waxed paper or aluminum foil. Store in tightly covered container. Keep in cool place (in refrigerator, if necessary). Makes one 10-inch cake.

Bourbon is not only a part of the American diet, but the lore and legend of Bourbon are part of American history and culture. Anecdotes about Bourbon are legion and some flavor our history with humor.

A famous joke of the Civil War was President Abraham Lincoln's reply to the prohibitionist reformers who complained to him because General Grant drank Bourbon whiskey. "I wish I knew what brand of whiskey he drinks so I could give some of it to my other generals," Lincoln said. Apparently Lincoln found out what brand of whiskey Grant preferred because a Washington newspaper of July 7, 1863, reported: "President Lincoln today sent his congratulations to General U.S. Grant for his victory at Vicksburg. Included was a gift of a case of fine Bourbon."

Another admirer of Bourbon was President Calvin Coolidge, who kept a bottle of Bourbon in a lower drawer of his desk while campaigning for governor in Massachusetts in 1918 and doled it out carefully to special visitors.

A story still told in Boston political circles concerns the day when a Coolidge aide in that campaign brought an influential ward leader to see his candidate. Coolidge opened the bottle of Bourbon, poured two drinks for his two callers, and then corked the bottle and put it back into the desk drawer. Later in the same day, the same aide returned, bringing this time another political worker from another part of the state. Coolidge took out the Bourbon once more, but poured only one drink and handed it to the newcomer.

"What about me, Cal?" the aide asked.

"You had yours this morning," Coolidge replied.

Franklin D. Roosevelt mixed his own cocktails every evening in the White House, and his favorite before-dinner drink was the Bourbon Old Fashioned.

President Roosevelt's mother frowned upon cocktails. When the President received King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England at Hyde Park in 1939, he mixed a tray of Bourbon Old Fashioneds while his mother looked on disapprovingly.

"My mother thinks you should have a cup of tea," Roosevelt said to the King. "She doesn't approve of cocktails."

"Neither does my mother," said the King, reaching happily for a Bourbon Old Fashioned.

Davy Crockett, the famous frontiersman, was fond of Bourbon. The story is told that the thing that impressed Crockett most during a visit to Philadelphia was that a man offered him a drink of Bourbon and didn't watch while he poured it from the bottle.

"That's what I call real 'gentle,'" Davy Crockett said when he reported the incident later.

There are four communities in the United States called Bourbon.

Mark Twain (Samuel Cle-

mens) was a great fan of Bourbon. The following anecdote is an early example of how Americans have brought their taste for Bourbon with them and how their accommodating hosts around the world have learned to like Bourbon themselves.

When Mark Twain visited London he enjoyed staying at the Savage Club, a famous gathering place on the Thames for artists and writers. In fact, it is said that in the cellar of the Club for over 50 years there were two cases of fine Bourbon labeled "Property of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain)."

It all started when Twain mentioned during dinner that he loved London but missed the pleasures of Bourbon. As a surprise for the American author, club members imported six cases of the spirit and presented them to him as a gift. Some weeks later, before he'd had a chance to enjoy all the

contents, an urgent call came for Twain to return to America.

"I will be back soon," he told the Savage Club members. "Save the Bourbon for me, don't let anyone touch it."

Twain never returned to London, and the Bourbon, which had been stored in the sub-basement, remained untouched. When the curious would inevitably ask the Club Secretary why the cases were left, since Twain had been dead for many decades, the simple reply was, "He told us to keep the Bourbon for him until he came back."

It is difficult to verify this tale, since the original Savage Club was destroyed during World War II. But a current member of the club has pointed out, "I can't imagine our Brother Savages leaving bottles of whiskey in our cellars merely as historic relics."

YULE BOURBON LOG

- 1/2 cup sifted cake flour,
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder,
- 1/4 teaspoon salt,
- 4 eggs,
- 2 1/4 cups granulated sugar,
- 2 squares (1-lb. each) unsweetened chocolate, melted,
- 1 teaspoon vanilla,
- Sifted confectioners' sugar,
- 1/2 cup Bourbon,
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped,
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind,
- 1 cup shredded coconut.

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Beat eggs and granulated sugar together until very light. Fold sifted ingredients, chocolate and vanilla into egg mixture. Grease 10x15x1 inch loafy roll pan lined with waxed paper. Turn batter into pan. Bake in moderate oven (375°) 15-20 minutes.

Meanwhile sprinkle a layer of confectioners' sugar over linen dish towel. Remove cake from oven and turn out on confectioners' sugar. Cool 5 minutes. If edges of cake are crisp, remove with sharp knife. Roll cake up in towel, jelly roll fashion. Cool; unroll, and remove towel.

Slowly fold Bourbon into whipped cream. Fold in lemon rind and coconut. Spread Bourbon-cream mixture evenly over cake. Roll up jelly roll fashion. Chill thoroughly. Garnish with whipped cream, as desired. Makes about 8 servings.

BOURBON CHRISTMAS BALLS

- 3 cups finely crushed vanilla wafer crumbs (2 7-ounce packages vanilla wafers),

- 1 cup powdered sugar,
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cocoa,
- 1 1/2 cups finely chopped Calumet walnuts,
- 2 tablespoons corn syrup,
- 1/2 cup Bourbon.

Granulated or powdered sugar.

Mix together vanilla wafer

crumbs, powdered sugar, cocoa,

walnuts, corn syrup and Bourbon;

mix well and shape into 1-inch

balls. Roll in granulated or

powdered sugar. Store in con-

tainer with tight-fitting lid. Makes

about 3 dozen.

HOLIDAY PUNCH

- 3 limes Bourbon,
- 1 1/2 limes dark Virgin lemonade,
- 3/4 fifth cognac,
- 3 cups lemon juice,
- 3 limes claret,
- 3/4 fifth dry gin,
- 1 1/4 quarts water,
- 1 jar (1 3/4 ounces) instant 100% tea,
- 12 packages (16 ounces each) fresh frozen strawberries, thawed.

Mix together Bourbon, rum, cognac, lemon juice, claret and gin in a two gallon container. Combine water and instant tea and stir until tea is dissolved. Add tea to Bourbon mixture. Blend strawberries in electric blender and let stand for at least two hours.

Place large block of ice in three gallon punch bowl. Pour over tea. Makes about 12 5-oz. servings.

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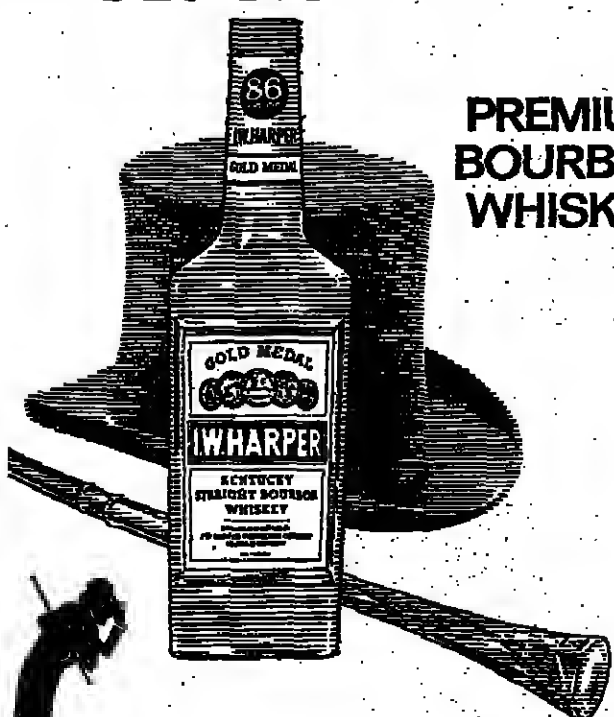
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THE ART MARKET

Buyers Think Twice During Shake-Up

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (H.T.)—The message from a series of recent and important sales of 19th and 20th-century paintings seems to be that people are being much more careful with their money.

For the first time in months, important works of the kind that used to make headlines came up for sale under circumstances that made it clear where the market is going for the next few months. The sellers were heirs to collections—hence they had every intention of selling and the reserve prices that they set were, for the most part, realistic.

Not too long ago, a glamorous pedigree and a big-name signature were enough to send bids sky high, with speculators egging them on. This is no longer true. Speculators seem to be dropping out of the market and aesthetic quality now appears to be the most important criterion. The art market is undergoing a serious shake-up but it is not yet of crisis proportions.

Pattern of Sales

The pattern of sales in London in the past week or so might seem incomprehensible to an art market newcomer. For instance, a Signac was bought in at £72,450;

a Bonnard was also bought in at £96,000. And nonprofessionals thought an 1891 landscape by Alfred Sisley cheap at £35,000. But there are reasons for all these prices—just as there is a reason for the record set for a Laszlo Moholy-Nagy composition.

The Signac came up for sale at Christie's in London on Monday. It was among the pictures from a collection of the late Jerome Hill, an American collector who established the Camargo Foundation near Cassis on the French Riviera.

Dated 1899, the Signac was an *en petit point* or, in professional slang, an *encaustic*—it was painted in a style that Signac was developing in the late 1890s harking back to earlier impressionism. The blobs of color are smaller than they had been earlier in Signac's career—hence the comparison with *caviar*.

The painting was bought in at £72,450 and, in my opinion, the sellers had set too high a reserve price. True, last year the painting would probably have made about £100,000. But prices for impressionist works are going down and it is hardly reasonable to expect paintings by the school's natural followers, the neo-impressionists, to do better on the market—particularly when the work comes close to that of the impressionists which was the case with this painting. This has nothing to do with the present economic crisis. Rather, it represents a change in taste. Signs that such a change was coming were detectable even when the art market was doing so well. This holds true also of the early works of Vuillard and explains why an interior scene by him made £28,550, about a third below what it would have fetched last year.

Same Sale

In contrast, at the same sale, paintings by Roger de la Fresnaye, a friend of Hill, did extremely well. The artist, who died

in 1923, is considered by connoisseurs to be very specifically French in his manner without any of the violence of stridency of expressionism that typified his generation.

It was the first time in years that a series of this artist's works had been sold at auction and until now his works have never been great favorites on the market. They sold well even by last year's standards. This was probably because the paintings were of good quality and appeal to contemporary taste.

A preparatory sketch for "Le 14 Juillet" (73 by 97 centimeters) was bought for £26,350 by Stephen Hahn, the New York dealer whose pictures have occasionally turned up in the storerooms of Artemis, the Brussels-based art investment fund, run by the Banque Lambert with Rothschild backing. A still life went up to £21,000—a very high price—and was acquired by Stephen Hahn.

The Bonnard that was bought in at £96,000 was a bad painting. But a very good Bonnard, a delightful still life, did well at £86,100.

'Not Bad'

Such contrasts may strike salesroom newcomers as "unaccountable" but they have always characterized auctions when speculators are not involved. Various other works offered for sale at Christie's were aesthetically weak and consequently fetched rather low prices. But, everything considered, the prices were "not bad."

The same held true at Sotheby's when the collection of the late Lady Baillie was sold. The "cheap" Alfred Sisley landscape (£35,000) had only one real merit: an impressive pedigree. It had belonged to many major dealers in the early years of this century, from Jules Strauss to Durand-Ruel and Ambroise Vollard. Moreover, François Daulte, one of the finest connoisseurs of impressionist painting in Europe, published a

Moholy-Nagy "Composition" which sold for £24,000 in London.

photograph of the painting in his catalogue raisonné of Sisley's work. But, aesthetically speaking, the composition is inept, drowned in watery greens. In my view it was expensive at £25,000.

The same held true of two atrocious Vuillards; each sold for £10,000.

But the Boudins did extremely well. The first landscape, painted circa 1863-1864, was the one inexpensive work at £16,000. However, the sky was a muddy, leaden



color, due to chemical deterioration and, possibly, to bad varnishing and cleaning. A minute (14 by 25 centimeters) Trouville beach scene, painted in 1881, sold for a whopping £20,000 to the Paris dealer Robert Schindler, author of the catalogue raisonné of Boudin's work. The next Boudin, also bought by Schindler, expensive at £22,000, was a splendid work.

Fine Bargain

Only once or twice was a very good picture sold for a moderate price; the Piccadilly Gallery got a fine bargain when it paid £25,000 for "Fête des Fleurs à Nice" by Matisse. This seascape, painted circa 1921-22, was of great quality. However, it is not really surprising that it did not make more. To a fastidious collector, the painting may have looked a little too much like a Raoul Dufy—far stronger, better painted than a Dufy but still a shade too fluffy.

The same trend held true when works by the great masters of abstraction and cubism came up for sale. It was interesting to note that, despite Italy's economic plight, it was a Milan dealer, Nehmad, believed to have sold many works of art to the Agnelli family, who bought a Wassily Kandinsky for £39,000 and a Max Ernst for £22,000.

The Moholy-Nagy "Composition" (88 by 55 centimeters) at £24,000 set a record for the artist. While he was a member of the Bauhaus group, the artist can also be regarded as the source of kinetic art and much else that is often thought to be of Vasarely's invention. Long known to art lovers and a handful of collectors, Moholy-Nagy is only just emerging from commercial limbo.

This sort of dramatic "discovery" along with the basic trend of spending big money only for the best indicates that the market is in a taking-stock period. Big names and super super pedigree are no longer enough to make bad paintings sell. People who used to buy glamour and signature now think twice—and look twice at what they are buying—before signing checks.

Some commentators were ap-

palled when paintings by old masters—Ruydael, Van der Neer—failed to sell at Christie's last Friday. But they had been put up for sale by speculators and the reserve prices were unrealistic.

And there is not one art market expert, not one dealer with over 10 years' experience who was really surprised when the American pop and hyperrealist artists and their European followers took a dive at another London sale. Experts have been wondering for several years when people would realize that the King was naked.

Inflation may characterize the present economic crisis; but the trend on the art market is deflationary. What is happening now seems to me like a blessing in disguise—we seem to be in for a cooling-off and weeding-out period.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Cult of the Cloudberry

SCANDINAVIA has abandoned itself to the cult of the cloudberry. It is not unprecedented for a food to be idealized or idolized to the point of making its superlative goodness a matter of dogma, whereupon critical judgment is suspended and its merits must be accepted as a matter of faith. Nobody takes the trouble of really trying to taste the cloudberry any more; everyone is too much absorbed in the ritual of chanting its virtues.

The pagan from the outer world who fails to participate in the liturgy can be dismissed pityingly as an uncultured barbarian, incapable of detecting subtlety. I fear I am not in a state of grace, for I am unable to associate myself wholeheartedly with the paeon of praise which worships this agreeable but unassuming fruit. I do not detect in cloudberry the burnt caramel flavor which one description mentions nor "the taste of mountain moor on which they had grown—a flavor, perhaps, of moss"—which I find in another.

It is hard to believe that such praise can be lavished on this fruit by anyone who has ever tasted its cousin, the raspberry, or even the blackberry. The cloudberry seems to me no more than pleasantly, but insipidly, sweetish; I must admit I have tasted it only in France, not fresh on its native soil, which could make a considerable difference.

Nutritional Need

It may be too late that it is rated more highly in Scandinavia than it might be in regions more lavishly provided with native foods. For it may well be that one of the factors which enters into the subjective assessment of tastes is the extent to which a given food fulfills a nutritional need, instinctively and unconsciously perceived. Vitamin-producing plants are relatively rare in Scandinavia, where cloudberry, rich in vitamin C, are one of their important providers.

The cloudberry specializes in invading barren regions where little nutritive competition exists. The most masochistic of fruits, it revels in cold and delights in hardship. It is found throughout the Northern Hemisphere in the bleaker parts of the Temperate Zone. It seeps into more clement climates only where it can find conditions propitious to the stunted growth it apparently desires. Thus it works its way as far south as the United States only in the mountains of Maine and New Hampshire, where altitude administers to its need for chilliness, or on sour soil, such as peat bogs. In Britain it is found among the mountains or on desolate exposed heaths and moors. The cloudberry even looks as though it were suffering from arrested development, recalling those ragged wild blackberries one sometimes finds in the woods, half of whose drupes have not developed, or have been pecked away by birds.

The cloudberry's scientific name is *Rubus chamaemorus*, which makes it one of the brambles. In Alaska, where it is much eaten, it is called not only the cloudberry ("prob. fr. its shape," says Webster, a dictionary which does not lack imagination) but also the dwarf mulberry, from which one may assume that it appears stunted in the eyes of the inhabitants of a region rich in other berries.

In the maritime provinces of Canada—New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—Labrador—they are called, inexplicably, "bake-apples," and enjoy much favor. The most avid consumers of the cloudberry are found in three Scandinavian countries, Finland (where it is called *Suomenmarja*), Sweden (*Hjortron*) and Norway (*Mulle*). I suspect, but I am not sure, that if you want cloudberry in Alaska or Canada, you will have to pick them yourself, but in the three Scandinavian countries they will be found on the market. They provide a particularly welcome source of revenue for those Lappe of Finland and Sweden who have managed not to be sucked into the modern economic society and to remain nomadic on barren wastes, where the reindeer is almost their sole support—except in summer, when entire families sally forth into the damp areas where the cloudberry grows, picking as much as 2,000 pounds per family per season of a fruit which commands a handsome price.

Perhaps the best form in which to savor the cloudberry is that of the richly yellow liqueur made from it.

© 1974 by Waverley Root

The Ashley Look in Decoration

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 11 (H.T.)—Laura Ashley, who has made such a success with her inexpensive, English milkmaid clothes, has another success on her hands in the home furnishings business.

She has just opened a new shop at 34 Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7, where fabrics and wallpapers are sold in a Welsh farm setting. The fabrics are the same as those she uses for her dresses: small flower prints, naive, stylized or Liberty. She also has a sampling of geometric and animal prints, such as small white swans on waterlily ponds. The colors are unusual and typically Ashley: plum, lavender, purple, bronze and also bright turquoise and red.

The fabrics, which can be used as wallcovering or for curtains, have matching wallpaper. The prints have a soft, Victorian look—many fabrics would also make very nice children's clothes. The prices are hard to beat: 16 francs a meter (80 centimeters wide) or 20 francs (120 centimeters wide) for all fabrics. Wallpaper costs 20 francs for a 10-meter (33-centimeter wide) roll. There is also a batch of solid color cottons.

Do-it-yourself patchwork quilts are available at 10 francs a bag. But a salesgirl said the triangular shaped bits are "not too easy to work with." A shipment of square bits is on its way.

The shop opened without fanfare a week ago and it is already doing a brisk business. It is well organized with sample books for consultation. But the shop won't take orders.

Tan Giudicelli, the talented designer who makes clothes for Miu Miu, and a more expensive Tan Giudicelli evening line, has launched two new line-and-heres-ear-de-tailles. With a difference. Instead of going in for elaborate and expensive packaging, he has made an arrange-



Laura Ashley dress with fabrics, wallpaper.

ment with the gallery Axis (14 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6), to sell the scraps straight from the barrel. After choosing his perfume, a customer can then select a bottle from a big display which includes Lalique, Gallé, Daum Baccarat or unsigned Art Deco pieces, at prices ranging from 25 to 1,000 francs. As for the eau de toilette itself, it costs 120 francs for 5 ounces.

Hypo, a new boutique (51 Rue Mouffetard, Paris 5), sells merchandise from the People's Republic of China. The first impression is one of hopeless homeliness. But at second glance, one finds a few things which would make nice, inexpensive Christmas gifts. Among them, enameled and silver rings (at 25 and 35 francs) and bracelets to match, simple, pretty bangles at 70 francs.

There is also a selection of solid silver boxes representing animals at prices ranging from 200 to 350 francs. These come from Cambodia. A few years ago, Bendel's in New York bought a consignment and sold them as evening bags.

For jade lovers, Hypo has candlesticks shaped like flowers at 110 francs for a single candle and 1,200 francs for a magnificent, seven-candle piece that would make a smashing Christmas table centerpiece.

A wide and unusual collection of rag dolls is to be found at a small shop called Panfrenchoties (72 Rue Mouffetard, Paris 5). Arlette Chauvier opened the shop to sell children's clothes up to 6 years old; mostly knits but soon branched out to dolls. "Because I have a large collection of antique dolls and love it."

The dolls include lifelike clown, peasant dolls made of linen in Czechoslovakia, funny Russian dolls, Japanese dolls, wooden dolls, cork dolls and also tiny dolls that are perfume sachets to hang in crabs.

There is also a large selection of children's pillows, topped with colorful dolls' heads, complete with yellow wool hair. The taste is high but the prices are low: from 20 to 145 francs.

Because they have a large American clientele, the 30 antique dealers of the Porte Maillot (91 Boulevard Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, Paris 17), have decided to hold a Franco-American cocktail party. Dec. 19 from 8 p.m. till midnight. Sales will go on during the party and the dealers' customers will be an exchange rate of 5 francs to the dollar on all purchases. All Americans are welcome. Invitation cards are available at 91 Boulevard Gouvion-Saint-Cyr.



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Europeans, Americans Invested \$232 Million**Spanish Real Estate Firm Fails**

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Dec. 10 (WP).—Spain's biggest multinational real estate investment company, which has closed its doors to business in a financial collapse involving at least \$232 million put up by Spaniards, West Europeans, Americans and Asians who were guaranteed a 14-per-cent yearly return for investing in Costa del Sol holiday apartments.

In an attempt to stave off bankruptcy proceedings, however, the Spanish-owned company—which maintained sales offices in New York, Paris, London, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Puerto Rico, Brussels, Rome and Montreal—asked the courts here to suspend payments to investors, creditors and employees. This procedure is normal for Spanish companies caught in a liquidity squeeze.

Prior to asking protection from the courts, Sofico, whose board of directors included politically influential retired Spanish generals, had sought a massive govern-

ment loan on the ground that its collapse could damage Spain's image as a tourist paradise. The Treasury, however, refused to rescue the company, which was a lavish advertiser here and abroad. Sofico's plans for help were also turned down by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, and private banks reported they were not impressed by its balance sheet.

A company lawyer said today that Sofico and its subsidiaries, which had approximately 20,000 foreign investors, have current debts of \$180 million and assets of \$267 million. The assets apparently are unused apartments and an unfinished shopping center in southern Spain, but the lawyer could not elaborate.

Sofico's principal business consisted of selling apartments, then acting as rental agents for the investors, who were guaranteed a 14-per-cent yearly return payable quarterly for 15 years. It also sold \$450 participation shares in its developments with a 14-per-cent yield.

Its top salesman, according to employees, earned high commissions, and entertained lavishly. Spanish press reports said that Sofico, in its salad days, was a favored investment for "hot" European, American and South American funds.

Bubble Burst
The burst in the Sofico bubble came from a combination of high interest rates, the increased cost in travel resulting from higher oil prices, spiraling construction costs, and the worldwide economic crisis which has curtailed tourism everywhere.

"The cash stopper" coming in, said a former Sofico salesman, "The pyramid simply collapsed."

The magnitude of Sofico's problems came to light recently when a company check paying a Spanish investor \$367 was returned for insufficient funds. Angered by the unpaid check, he started foreclosure proceedings against the company, whose symbol is a blue and gold sea horse and whose motto in foreign advertisements said "Spain is money."

Shortly afterward company employees announced they had not been paid their November salaries. As the news spread, distraught investors gathered at Sofico's headquarters in Madrid. A notice posted on the door said Sofico was closed to business.

Bankers and lawyers said Sofico worked on thin margins without any sort of government supervision or guidelines. They anticipated that similar Spanish companies would suffer from the loss of confidence brought about by Sofico's massive collapse.

Tourist housing sales, it was pointed out, have dropped sharply in the past year. Thousands of apartments and houses remain unsold in southern tourist projects.

Tourism, however, is still one of Spain's main industries. The number of visitors in 1974 is expected to reach 24 million, 20 per cent less than 1973's record 30 million. They will leave behind an estimated \$3.2 billion, approximately the same as last year because of sharply higher prices.

The British government is worried that Persian Gulf oil countries, which keep a much higher proportion of their oil revenues in sterling, may follow Saudi Arabia's example. Such a move would deal a crippling blow to the reserves.

At the same time, figures issued in Paris for the first half of the year showed that about \$1.7 billion in short-term investment money, most of it believed to belong to oil countries, flowed into Europe.

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Detroit's Jobless Rate Seen Hitting 15 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—Unemployment in the Detroit area will "probably" climb over the 15-per-cent mark by January, a Ford executive said yesterday in giving the Senate Commerce Committee a gloomy status report on the auto industry.

"Car sales have dropped from a 12-million annual rate in the first half of 1973 to an estimated 7.3-million rate in the fourth quarter," Fred Secrest, Ford executive vice-president for operations, said.

"Industry employment in October was off 85,000—from 967,000 a year ago," he added. "In October, the unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, was 10.1 per cent in Detroit, and the big increases in layoffs did not begin until November. Detroit-area unemployment will probably be over 15 per cent by January."

Also, said Mr. Secrest, the profits of American Motors, Chrysler, Ford and General Motors in the first nine months of 1974 were down 73 per cent from 1973.

"The average after-tax sales margin was 1.7 per cent," he told the committee, "the lowest since the 1930s. And the worst part of the year may be the fourth quarter."

Secrest blamed the drop in car sales on "the general recession," and "consumers' lack of confidence in the future. The single most serious cause, however, is inflation," he said.

OPEC Aide Says Oil Price Should Be Tied to Inflation

VIENNA, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—A top oil minister of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) insisted today that oil prices should go up if inflation in the West goes up, but he also said such a price boost need not go into effect as early as next January.

Jamshid Amouzegar, of Iran, spoke to reporters today on the eve of an OPEC conference to discuss oil prices. Present prices expire on Dec. 31.

Speaking of the need to tack on an inflation rate to the price of oil, Mr. Amouzegar said, "We must uphold the purchasing power of our oil."

He added it was his personal view that such an inflation rate could go into effect sometime in 1975, not right away on Jan. 1, 1975.

Urges Dialogue
Mr. Amouzegar invited the Western International Energy Agency to a dialogue on an inflation index.

He denied speculation that the oil producers were unhappy about the new agency. "We welcome it," he said, "we are glad that the industrialized countries of the West managed to settle their disputes on it. We always prefer to discuss things collectively."

He said the Shah of Iran suggested the price of oil be tied to that of 20 to 30 commodities, "but we are open to discuss other ideas as well," he added.

He said OPEC wanted to get away from meetings every three months to discuss oil prices, as was done in 1974. Both we and the consumers would like longer intervals better," he asserted.

OPEC members will begin a two-day meeting in Vienna tomorrow.

D.K. Saudi Accord
RIYADH, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia and Britain have agreed to set up a joint committee to "draw up detailed plans for promoting economic and industrial cooperation" between them, a joint communiqué said today.

The communiqué, which was issued at the end of a three-day visit by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, said the committee will meet in Riyadh next month.

Practices charged in the FTC's complaint was a pattern, on the part of Continental, of reducing prices, sometimes below cost, in places where it had serious competition and making up losses by increasing prices in other places.

Continental operates in 30 states and the District of Columbia and is half again larger, in terms of its sales, than the next largest national wholesale bakery, Campbell-Taggart Baking Co.

The company has also followed the practice of "systematic concentration" of its advertising in areas where it is selling bread at predatory prices, the complaint said.

Subsidy by 'Hostess'

In addition, the complaint charged, the company uses its position as the dominant baker of what are called "snack cakes" to earn profits that subsidize its below-cost sales of bread. Continental makes the "Hostess" line of cakes.

The company was also accused of charging different prices to different customers, which is illegal unless there is some sound economic reason for it, such as a higher cost of serving one customer.

The FTC asked that Continental be split up into two or more companies and that its brand names be licensed to other companies in cases where that would aid competition.

Italy's Debts Top Reserve Holdings
ROME, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Italy's medium and long-term debts exceeded net official reserves by 34 billion lire (\$51 million) at Oct. 31, the first time in living memory, bank officials said.

Net official reserves stood at 4,080 billion lire at Oct. 31, the central bank reported today. Medium and long-term loans payable directly by the government totaled 3,280 billion lire, and those owed by state agencies totaled 440.2 billion lire.

The excess of debts over reserves came despite a reduction in the state agencies' liabilities by 75 billion lire during October. The government's direct debt position, however, worsened by 32.3 billion lire, and official reserves fell 440.2 billion lire.

'Why Don't They Cut Prices, Make Small Cars?' U.S. Panel to Probe Car Industry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Joint Economic Committee will investigate auto company policies to try to find out why automakers do not cut prices when sales are so slow, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, its new chairman, says.

Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., said the committee also would try to learn why the industry does not manufacture more small cars.

In a letter to Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, who asked for the investigation, Sen. Humphrey referred to "the puzzling reluctance of auto producers to trim prices in the midst of a 30-per-cent decline in demand." He said it "raises questions of their willingness to compete with one another by price cutting."

Although car sales have fallen by about 35 per cent in recent weeks, only token price reductions have taken place. Ford Motor Co. raised prices an estimated \$75 per vehicle in November.

The auto firms raised prices an average of almost \$500 a car when the model year began in September. Sales plummeted immediately, forcing more than 200,000 layoffs.

Sen. Humphrey said the committee "will be examining... the administered pricing practices of the auto producers," and would look at "the specific steps we must take to reduce oil use by light vehicles."

He said he is "leaning now toward the imposition of minimum mileage (standards) to be phased in over the next five years or so," which would "insure that the automakers would produce more energy-efficient automobiles." He said increasing the tax on gasoline would not do the job.

The Joint Economic Committee would consider whether 1975 price increases were justified and if automakers dropped lower cost models in order to increase profits, Sen. Humphrey said.

Ford Dealers Complain
NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Contending that they had been forced to absorb too much of the losses resulting from plummeting new-car sales, a national association of Ford dealers called on Ford Motor Co. yesterday to cut wholesale car prices by hundreds of dollars to stimulate sales.

Leaders of the group criticized Henry Ford 3d, the company's chairman, for attributing, during a speech here Monday, many of the auto industry's problems to inaction by the government. The dealers contended there was much the industry itself could do to increase sales.

"Let's really make the law of supply and demand work," said Edwin Mullane, president of the Ford Dealers Alliance, a group with headquarters in White Plains that says it represents almost 1,500 of the country's 5,700 Ford dealers.

Mr. Mullane said much of the sales slump was due to a decision by the manufacturer to pass on inflationary cost increases to car-buyers rather than reduce its own profit, which he estimated at \$600 to \$700 a car.

Specifically, he said, the dealers' organization is asking the company to reduce its profit margin by \$200 to \$400 for each car, at least on a temporary basis, until the backlog of new cars is reduced.

Detroit Seeks Help
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Detroit's auto-industry leaders plan to lay their "depression" at the feet of President Ford tomorrow and ask him to do something about it.

The White House said the chairman of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors will meet with the President to discuss the industry's situation. Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers union, is also scheduled to attend the meeting.

Ford administration officials said the auto executives are expected to press for government action to pump up the sagging economy.

ended higher, Merck rose 1 3/4 to 87, Bristol-Myers 5/8 to 48 5/8, General Motors 2/4 to 31 1/4, Ford 5/8 to 32 5/8, Chrysler 1/2 to 8 1/8, Exxon 3/4 to 81 5/8, Mobil 5/8 to 34 1/2 and Gulf Oil 3/8 to 16 3/4.

Hilton Hotels advanced 1 3/8 to 10 5/8. It said it agreed to sell a half interest in six of its hotels to Prudential Insurance for \$93.4 million, realizing a non-recurring gain of \$27.3 million, or \$3.20 a share.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.05 to 58.95.

National Kinney led the actives, closing unchanged at 1 1/4 on volume of 50,400 shares.

In Chicago a selloff in the last few minutes turned farm commodity futures mostly lower on the Board of Trade.

Profit-taking by professional traders was one reason for the selling. It appeared, too, that chartists were in the selling move when the major pits failed to penetrate highs in the last hour.

The losses in wheat, corn and soybeans ranged from 3 to 7 1/2 cents, although prices in oats, corn and wheat were uneven at the close.

Most drug, auto and oil stocks

Sugar Price Declines
NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Buying continued absent in world sugar futures and prices fell the daily limit of two cents a pound for the third straight day in most contracts in New York and London. The New York March 1975 contract sold at 43.90 cents a pound. On Nov. 21 this delivery traded at 66 cents.

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French Franc Gains Strength**Pound Dips to All-Time Low As Arab Funds Quit Country**

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The British pound declined today to an all-time low in relation to other major currencies amid indications that Arab oil money is leaving London for Paris. The French franc strengthened.

The pound was already dropping yesterday and declined further after it was revealed in New York that Saudi Arabia has notified Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO) that it wants no further payments in British currency.

Financial experts here estimate that about 10 per cent, or \$2.4 billion, of oil payments to Saudi Arabia are made in sterling. But a spokesman in New York for ARAMCO, one of four American companies with an interest in Aramco, put the amount at 25 per cent. Usually the money is left on deposit in London, thus bolstering the foreign currency reserves backing the pound.

The British government is worried that Persian Gulf oil countries, which keep a much higher proportion of their oil revenues in sterling, may follow Saudi Arabia's example. Such a move would deal a crippling blow to the reserves.

At the same time, figures issued in Paris for the first half of the year showed that about \$1.7 billion in short-term investment money, most of it believed to belong to oil countries, flowed into Europe.

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"We have been flying steadily for the past few days in relation to the dollar, pound and other major currencies. The dollar slipped to 4.53 francs from yesterday's 4.5350. The franc dropped nearly 10 centimes to 10.4350 francs and the West German mark, worth 1.3425 francs yesterday, was down to 1.33 francs today.

The pound eased half a U.S. cent to \$2.317 and in Frankfurt was down from 5.7480 marks to 5.7245. In Zurich it declined from 6.1286 Swiss francs to 6.0931.

The dollar edged down nearly half a penny in Frankfurt to 2.468 marks and fell in Zurich to 2.636 francs from 2.633.

The Bank of England said the pound had declined 21.4 per cent against the trade-weighted average of 14 major currencies from its level three years ago. It was down by 21 per cent yesterday.

Exxon president Clifton Curvin, who has been in London for talks with Saudi Oil and Finance Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said he was not aware of any Saudi Arabian request to phase out sterling.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock).

[illegible][illegible]

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عبدالمنعم المصطفى

Toronto Stocks

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

 **Weekly net asset value**
on December 9, 1974
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$25.82

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$18.84
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Informatie: Pierson, Holding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND
Registered office: Luxembourg, 34, Rue Aldringen
Registre de Commerce: Luxembourg B No. 712.

The quorum required by law not having been reached at the first Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held

**SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS**

to be held on 20th December, 1974, at 3 p.m. at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

1: Confirmation of the authority of the Board of Directors to issue additional shares within the authorized capital for a

2) Amendment of Article 22 by adding thereto the following:
"or for setting off any realized or unrealized capital losses."
So that such amended Article 22 reads as follows:
"The board of directors may create such reserves from time to time as it thinks proper, and may add to the reserves created by it, and shall create an extraordinary reserve from funds received by the Corporation as issuance premium on the sale of its shares, which reserve or reserves may be used to provide for the payment for any shares of the Cor-

The shareholders are hereby informed that this second Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders shall validly vote on the merits of the agenda no matter what portion of the share

in accordance with Luxembourg law, resolutions will be subject to a majority of 2/3 of the shares represented at the meeting, provided however, that at this second meeting, shares not represented will in a number not exceeding 1/3 of the total number of the outstanding shares, be deemed to vote for the resolutions proposed, above and provided further that in such latter case the resolutions must be voted by the majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

the banks listed hereafter, with respect to registered shares, proceeds should be deposited at the registered office of the Fund on or before 15th December, 1974.

—Amsterdamsche-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Amsterdam.	—Lombards Orlery & Co., Genève.
—Julius Sbar & Co., Zürich.	—Niederländische Creditbank, Amsterdam C.
—Banca d'America e d'Italia, Milan.	—Pierow, Heising & Pierow, Amsterdam.
—Banque Générale de Luxembourg, Luxembourg.	—Pretobank / Kiebonkatt A.S., Copenhagen.
—Comptondale, Milan, 321.	

- Società del Gattardo, Lomane
- Società Nazionali dell'Agricoltura, Roma
- Bank Leo & Co., Zürich
- Banque de l'Indochine, Paris (19)
- Banco Scandinavia e Banco, Genova
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris (20)
- Joh. Heinenberg, Gossler & Co., Bremen
- Bockheim, Stockholm
- Banca della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano
- Banque Transatlantique, Paris-Be
- Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, Paris (18)
- Credito Industriale e Commerciale, Paris (21)
- Martini Luthi, Ticino, Fenger & Söhne, Stettin, Unterwiesing

— Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft	Lorraine, Luxemburg.
— Frankfurter Bank, Frankfurt.	— Dawsey Luxembourg S.A., Luxem-
— Deutscher Bank A.G., Berlin.	burg.
— Effektenkassa, Warburg Aktienge-	— R. Henriques Jr., Cognac, Ind.
seltschaft, Frankfurt.	— Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited,
— Guyardeller Zermatt Bank A.G.,	London, ENGLAND.
Zürich.	— Schweizer Vereinbank, Zürich.
— Handelsbank, Nollbrunn A.G., Nel-	— Vereinsbank in Hamburg, Ham-
brunn.	burg.

Board of Directors

100

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open Interest: Dec. 295; Jan. 1977: 317; March 601; April 273; May 94; Sept. —

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 11, 1974

Open High Low Close Prev
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Mar.	42.90	43.90	43.90	44.90	44.90
May	42.06	42.06	42.06	42.06	44.06
Jul.	39.12	39.12	39.12	42.36	42.36
Oct.	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.90	40.90
Dec.	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.90	40.90
Jan.	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.90	40.90
Mar.	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.90	40.90

Sales: 2,209

Dec.	111.6	111.6	111.6	810.95	8110.95
Jan.	114.0	114.0	114.0	8113.0	8113.0

Sales: 3

Dec.	73.00	73.00	71.60	71.65	74.65
Jan.	65.90	65.90	64.61	64.65	66.95
Feb.	65.90	65.90	64.61	64.65	66.95
Mar.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Apr.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
May	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Jun.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Jul.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Aug.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Sep.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Oct.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Nov.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15
Dec.	57.90	57.90	56.10	56.10	58.15

Sales: 1,072

Dec.	55.80	55.80	54.80	54.90	56.90
Jan.	56.90	56.90	55.90	55.90	57.90
Feb.	56.90	56.90	55.90	55.90	57.90
Mar.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Apr.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
May	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Jun.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Jul.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Aug.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Sep.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Oct.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Nov.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90
Dec.	57.90	57.90	56.90	56.90	58.90

Sales: 864

Dec.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Jan.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Feb.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Mar.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Apr.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
May	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Jun.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Jul.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Aug.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Sep.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Oct.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Nov.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92
Dec.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.92

Sales: 4,384

Dec.	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.30
Jan.	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.30
Feb.	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.30
Mar.	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.30
Apr.	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.30
May	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.30
Jun.	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.30
Jul.	46.38	46.38	46.00	46.10	47.

[illegible]

**SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS**

to be held on 20th December, 1974, at 3 p.m. at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

- 1) Confirmation of the authority of the Board of Directors to issue additional shares within the authorized capital for a further five year period.
- 2) Amendment of Article 22 by adding thereto the following: "or for setting off any realized or unrealized capital losses." So that such amended Article 22 reads as follows:
"The board of directors may create such reserves from time to time as it thinks proper, apart and aside from the reserves required by law, and shall create an extraordinary reserve from funds received by the Corporation as issuance premium on the sale of its shares, which reserve or reserves may be used to provide for the payment for any shares of the Corporation that the Corporation may redeem and repurchase from its shareholders, or for lending or guaranteeing the obligations of any Subsidiary of the Corporation (a corporation ninety per cent or more of the outstanding shares of which is owned by the Corporation referred to herein as a "Subsidiary") which may be engaged in the purchase of shares of the Corporation, or for setting off any realized or unrealized capital losses.

The shareholders are hereby informed that this second Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders shall validly vote on the points of the agenda no matter what portion of the share capital of the Corporation will be present or represented.

In accordance with Luxembourg law, resolutions will be subject to a majority of 2/3 of the shares represented at the meeting, provided however, that at this second meeting, shares not represented will in a number not exceeding 1/3 of the total number of the outstanding shares be deemed to vote for the resolutions proposed above, and provided further that in such latter case the resolutions may be voted by the majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting, holders of bearer shares should deposit their shares on or before 15th December, 1974, with the banks listed hereafter. With respect to registered shares, proxies should be deposited at the registered office of the Fund on or before 15th December, 1974.

-Amsterdams-Rotterdam Bank N.Y.	-Lombard Oiler & Co., Genève.
-Banque d'Alsace & C ^o . Zürich.	-Nederlandsche Credietbank, Amsterdam C.
-Banque d'Amérique d'Italie, Milan.	-Pierow, Heiling & Pierson, Am.
-Banque Générale de Luxembourg.	-Jerdon
-Banque Commerciale Italiana, Milano.	-Privatbanke i København A/S, Copenhagen.
-Banca del Gattardo, Lugano.	-Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm C.
-Banca Nazionale del Agricoltura, Roma.	-Banca della Svizzera Italiana, 6901 Lugano.
-Banca Len & C ^o . Zürich.	-Banque Transatlantique, Paris-Ne.
-Banque d'Alsace, Paris 1941.	-Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, Paris 1151.
-Banque Scandinave de Suède, Genève.	-Credit Industriel et Commercial, Paris (60).
-Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris (60).	-Harrill Lynch, Picot, Fennel & Smith Securities, Underwriter Limited, London, EC2Y 9HT.
-Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.	-Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, Luxembourg.
-Frankfurter Handels-Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a. M.	-Dresdner Bank AG, Berlin.
-Effektbank, Württemberg Aktien-Verschaff, Frankfurt.	-Erechtsbank, Hamburg.
-Geldschrank, Zernant Bank A.G. Zürich.	-Erechtsbank, Hamburg.
-Hendelsbank, København A.G. Bell. broen.	

The Board of Directors.

[illegible]

contrôleur européen

Commercial Bankers- Middle East

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Relative to the last quarter of 1970 (when index started) published executive job-offers have doubled in the U.K., have been cut by a third in France, and have dropped by three-quarters in Germany.



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- Supervising the planning department;
- Developing and implementing budgetary and cost accounting systems; EDP facilities.

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